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8.30	" " 12.30 p.m. " 15 "
	12.40 Non stop
	12.47 Stopping
	12.57 Non stop
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SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, April 4th.

It is understood in Court circles that prior to the royal marriage that the King will create Duke of York a Knight of the Thistle, and that his Royal Highness will wear the Order in honour of his Scottish birth. The King and the Prince of Wales will likewise wear the broad green ribbon of the Thistle at the ceremony. One recalls that Viscount Lascelles was created a Knight of the Garter on the eve of his wedding last year.

Sir James Barrie on being asked to select a quotation from his rectorial address at St. Andrews for incorporation in the brochure to be presented to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon by the people of her own country, Forfarshire, has promised to write an original "not."

Another Forfarshire man, Mr. David Paterson, who is a member of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers, is preparing the brochure, which will contain an etching of Glamis Castle and the coats of arms of the various towns in the county.

A Lanarkshire man suggested the Lead-hill and Wanlockhead might supply gold for the wedding ring; but the time was found too short for the idea to materialise. Gold can still be washed from the streams in this neighbourhood, but the amount is small.

LAND AND HEAVY TAXATION.

One more example of the pressure of taxation upon our great landed estates is announced. Among the new joint-stock companies registered in Scotland is the Buccleuch Estates (Ltd.), a private company formed by the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Dalkeith, to take over and administer the Duke of Buccleuch's estates in the counties of Edinburgh, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Dumfries. The nominal capital is £100,000, divided into 50,000 preference and 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

The transference of estates by landowners to Companies under the Limited Liability Companies Acts is not a new movement. Twenty years ago the Warwick Estates (Ltd.) was formed, and five years ago the Howard de Walden Estates (Ltd.). The excessive burdens of the landed estates are of such a character that several Scottish Landowners have followed the course of forming a Limited Liability Company for the administration of their estates. Last year four estates were formed into private companies, viz.—The Cowhill Estate Co., Dumfries (Major Henry Neswick), capital £200,000; Nether Pollock, Glasgow (Sir John Stirling Maxwell), capital £100,000; Kair and Casswell (General Archibald Stirling of Keir, Dunblane), capital £50,000; and Glenreadell Estate Co., Glasgow (Sir Peter J. Mackie), capital £25,000.

A limited liability company owning an estate of course pays much less income tax, super-tax and saves death duties. The shares can also be allotted to members of the family on the formation of the company, the dividend taking the place of the family allowance. The liability of each member of the company is limited to the value of fully-paid-up shares; additional capital may be raised by the private issue of debentures; an individual dies or may be made bankrupt, but a company has a perpetual succession or may be voluntarily wound up.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SCOTTISH GRAND COMMITTEE.

Some inconvenience, if not embarrassment, is likely to be caused to the Government on account of its inability to field a majority in the Scottish Grand Committee. The Scottish Committee consists of all the members from Scotland, with 13 added from the other parts of Britain, making a total of 89. Scotland returned 15 Unionists and other parties 50. Assuming that the additional members were all Unionists as, in the circumstances, would be the case in order to make the Committee correspond as nearly as possible to the state of parties in the House, the Government would still be a minority of 32. Moreover, if the 14 National Liberals from Scotland voted steadily with the Government they would be unable to give Ministers a majority, although the margin against them would be reduced to 1. Such being the situation, the Committee has not been set up. Trouble over this matter is expected in the near future.

THE SPIRIT OF MODERN GOLF.

What is golf? From the relative prominence given to its implements in the emporium windows, from the salaries of its Haggen, and from the immensity of the multitudes who wear, in all weathers and at all duties, the garment which is the pride of its tailors, that were an infantile query surely in the mind of all lands. But golf, like Gaelic in Roman times, may be divided into three parts—professional, the amateur and competitive, and that played for the sheer joy of the common round, and the question of the moment is—should have priority, the competitive or the "just for joy" schools?

Those who hold the team, regimental, public school or by whatever name you call that spirit of "all for the side," delay and present in the present day government a tendency to legislate more and more for the "over as such," for the man who says, "Yes, I like a game." Fears of this nature were bound to arise in a season which opens with longer special trains, and wider fairways, a host of new trophies, and legions of tyres. The game has reached Americanisation point, a ponderous phrase but not enough criticism. One thing is tolerably certain, the immediate problem must be tackled by every club in its own way. That they may all strike the balance between the rival ideas is perhaps too much to hope, but their future golfing happiness is in no other hands. We have our golf architects, here is a job for golf statesmen. What is lost sight of by the stern school who fear that our young players will lose their golfing fibre if they are compelled to "footle about all the time," is that very few golfers are not of competitive kidney. The game has a knack of making all its victims "red hot."

Granted that the needs of all sorts and conditions of club members have got due consideration on the old familiar lines, one cannot see looming anywhere the danger that the race of golfing giants will die out. It is from the "one stick and a bag of balls," method that young Americans have derived so much. Golf, it must not be forgotten, is to a multitude something very different from two men tournaments before roped galleries. One final question. Is the ordinary "you and me" kind of club member to be called selfish if he loves golf for his own difficult sake?

A NOTABLE SCOTTISH SCHOOL.

Watson's College is one of the largest and most celebrated of Scottish schools. Its "old boys" are met with all over the world and in every profession and business; many of them have attained high positions. Watsonian Clubs flourish in the East and the West, especially in the East and Far East, and are to be found in South Africa and Australasia. The bi-centenary of the death of George Watson, the founder of the Hospital which has now become a renowned College, is therefore of more than merely Edinburgh interest. Watson came of a family of Edinburgh merchants, but himself specialised in the higher branches of finance. He was the first accountant of the Bank of Scotland, but did business on his own account, acquiring a fortune by dealing in bills of exchange with correspondents, chiefly in London. Watson is described as a very worthy man, and it is recorded that he was particularly fond of quoting a rhyme of his own making—

"He that has a watch must do
To pocket his watch
And watch his pocket too."

By his will, Watson "mortified" £12,000 sterling to raise a hospital for the maintenance and education of "the male children and grandchildren of decayed merchants in Edinburgh," placing the administration in the hands of the Edinburgh Merchant Company. This capital sum has, of course greatly increased. At first the school was a residential "hospital" but it is now a high-class fee-paying school. Three members of the Coalition Government, were educated within its walls.

EASTER IN SCOTLAND.

What used to be the Spring Holiday in Scotland is now called Easter, and nothing is more remarkable than the way in which we are falling into line with England and the sentiment of the Universal Church. It is true that the austerities of Lent appeal less to us than the joyous festivity of Easter. We may belong to different bodies, but we are of one mind when it comes to Simnel cakes, hot cross buns, Easter eggs and holiday. It is not fair to say that, even on Good Friday the holiday spirit alone prevails. If secularism and the dominance of sport are increasingly evident, the stricter observances are not neglected. In the Anglican branch of the Church of England the ritual is richer than in most Roman Catholic churches in this country—all the services of Holy Week are carried out with elaboration and dignity. The celebration of Easter is as religiously important in England as Christmas Day, but it is only recently that the name or the practices have been adopted in Scotland, except by Episcopalian and Catholics. In a number of Presbyterian churches, at least in the cities, there were special services every evening last week, with a noon service on Good Friday, and in a very large number of churches there were musical services, on the evening of Easter Sunday.

THAT GLASGOW ACCENT.

Lady Frances Balfour is of opinion that the members of Parliament for the Clyde Valley—which is a picturesque way of describing them—are misunderstood because they talk in a foreign language. She expressed this opinion recently to an English M.P. His reply astonished her, for it was given in the most perfect imitation of Glasgow Scots she had ever heard. As the English member had picked it up from hearing his Glasgow colleagues, it gives one some idea of the many opportunities he had had of hearing them.

A RUGBY INTERNATIONALIST.

The death is announced of Mr. W. P. Donaldson, the Lorettonian. After a brilliant sporting career at the Musselburgh school, he went to Oxford, and got his "blue" as a half-back in 1892, 1893, and 1894. He played against England in 1895 and 1896, and against Ireland in 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1899, when a member of the West of Scotland Club. A member of the iron ring in Glasgow he was well-known and widely esteemed.

A JAPAN ESTATE.

The late Charles Chicken, 83, Kyo Machi, Kobe, Japan, a native of Scotland, has left £2,533.

ARCHITECTS AS SEEN BY OTHERS.

AMUSING VIEWS.

Mr. Maurice Webb, in a lecture on "As Others See Us," which he gave at the Architectural Association, read a number of letters purporting to have been written by members of other professions expressing their views of the architectural profession. At the conclusion of the evening Mr. Webb admitted that most of the letters were not genuine. Extracts from them are as follows:—

From the wife of an architect: Although we live in a house designed by George (my husband), it is a most inconvenient one. (Laughter.)

From a member of Parliament: I know nothing about art and don't want to, but I wish you would design chimneys that don't smoke.

From a sculptor: Architects are rather more troublesome than most men. I am very glad I am not an architect.

From a contractor: There are architects and architects.

From an architectural student of the Association: I have been asked by the Committee to say that we think architecture should be enjoyed as are the other arts in life, and not looked upon as office routine.

From a painter: The only place where my pictures can be properly hung is in the attic. All the best rooms should have at least one top-light.

From an art critic: Architecture is too complicated for me and my brother critics.

From a cook: I am certain no architect designed my kitchen.

From a late Housing Commissioner: I have become an agent for wireless sets, and find the business more lucrative.

From a Judge: From a professional point of view I detect architects. They litter my Court with models, and they work in pairs with opinions diametrically opposed. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at Newport, said the Labour party proposed capital levy to pay off the National Debt, so that taxation might be reduced, and a Communal Government go ahead.

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Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desirous by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,

GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

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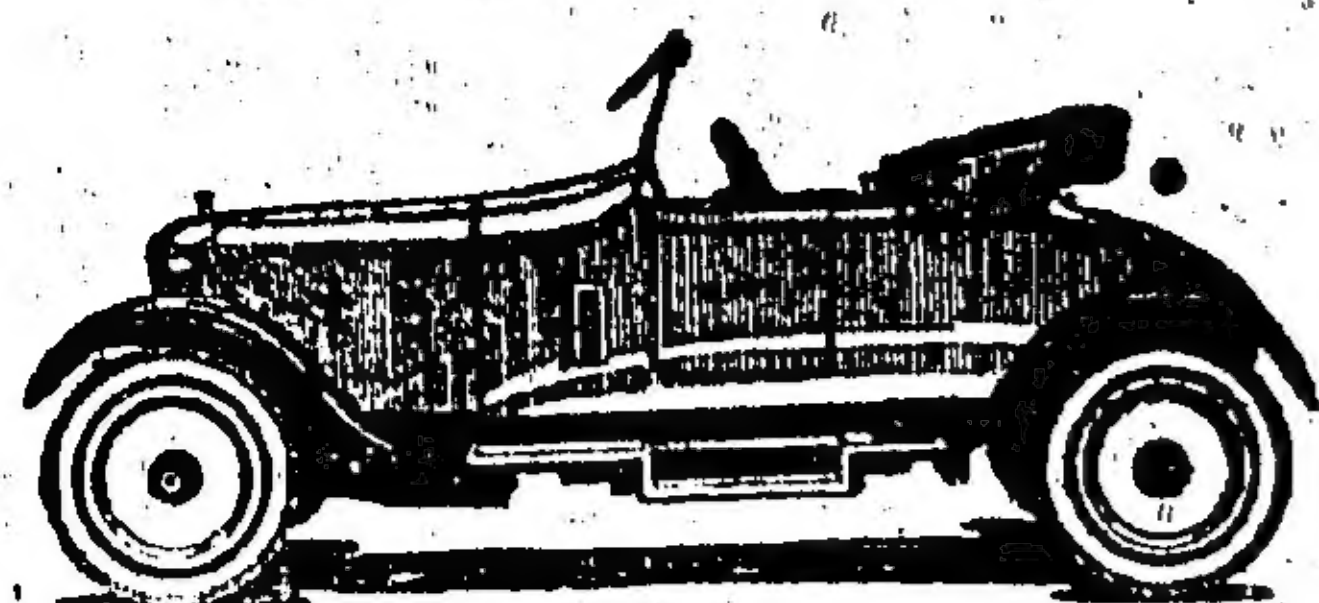
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[1123]

THE PARLIAMENTARY MARATHON.

FIRST LAP.

UNCE STAIN PROSPECTS.

[REUTERS AGENCY.]

London, April 8th.

The first stage of the Parliamentary session from the beginning to Easter, is very much like the first lap round a stadium in a long race, writes Reuters' Parliamentary Editor. Critical observers can get an idea of the prospects of the various competitors, and these themselves can appreciate how they are doing and what are their chances in the long struggle.

It is feared that this examination of the position will give little cause for satisfaction to any of the entrants for the Parliamentary Marathon and it will still leave the critics puzzled. No competitor is doing so well that he can feel the prize is his and his main ground of hope lies not in his own strength and capacity but in the weakness of his rivals.

At the general election the Government secured a majority larger than was anticipated and, with "tranquillity" as the main item in its programme and with the Opposition groups more or less quiescent, it might have hoped for a peaceful and easy session. The Session has not been easy or peaceful and in the early months of its existence the Government sustained a series of rebuffs for which there is no precedent in political history. Three Ministers who were unsuccessful in the general election failed to secure return in by-elections in constituencies which had been carefully selected. An appearance of indifference towards the housing problem is generally held responsible for this run of disasters and perhaps the result might have been different if the problem had been tackled in the spirit which is now displayed.

From another point of view the defeats were particularly unfortunate. Mr. Bonar Law has only limited reserves from which to draft recruits to the Government Bench and that bench is noticeably weaker than when the Ministry was first formed. The general effect of the changes which have had to be made in consequence of the defeats of the three Ministers is that the "Dichard" element in the Government has become more pronounced. At the famous dinner given by Lord Birkenhead to Lord Balfour and the other Conservative members of the Coalition Government, who have stood aloof from Mr. Bonar Law, this growing influence of the "Dichard" element is reputed to have been the subject of unfavourable comment. Whether this be true or not, it is the fact that the Coalition Conservatives have shown no signs of throwing in their lot with Mr. Bonar Law, and the confident prediction that the six Ministers would be found in the Government by Easter has been falsified by the event. There is, indeed, no indication of any rapprochement. The resentment occasioned by the break-up of the Coalition still rankles. According to all accounts the Coalition Conservatives still feel that they were badly treated by Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Curzon and the bitter onslaught by Lord Birkenhead on Lord Salsbery—one of the most polished pieces of invective which has delighted parliamentarians for many a long day—makes it impossible that the ex-Lord Chancellor should be associated with the Government as it is at present constituted.

The Conservative ex-Ministers are not averse to the Government, but their general attitude towards Mr. Bonar Law is not put any higher by Mr. Austen Chamberlain than it was previously. Another factor in a complicated position is the health of the Prime Minister. His brief rest at Easter has enabled him to get rid of the cold which has dogged him persistently ever since the election and which rendered him voiceless just before the Easter adjournment, but his friends are uneasy as to the effect of the strain of the session on his general health.

If with the Ruhr, budget difficulties and the awkward housing question, the Government is far from comfortable, Ministers can console themselves with the reflection that none of the Opposition groups is quite happy. Liberal reunion still hangs fire and the last move by Mr. Asquith in rejecting the idea of a consultative Committee which should work out a common line of action for the two Liberal groups in the House of Commons, and in refusing to appear on the same platform as Mr. Lloyd George at Leeds, has disappointed the friends of reunion. If there is feeling between the Conservative Ex-Ministers and the Government there seems to be equal feeling between the Asquithians and the Georgians and the events which led to the formation of the second war coalition still have an embittering influence. The Liberal organisers assert that if Mr. Lloyd George were to become one of the Liberal leaders at the present juncture there would be a split in the Liberal party in the country and Labour would gain new and unexpected recruits while the National Liberals proclaim with equal confidence that the only thing which prevents reunion is personal pique and spite. It is suggested that Mr. Asquith himself is ready for reunion but is held back by "domestic influences" and by the little knot of politicians who control the party organisation. On the other side there is also distrust and it is hinted that if Mr. Lloyd George became one of the leaders of the party he would range his new army in alliance with the progressive Unionists and there would be another Coalition. The philosophic members of both groups are content to await developments and are convinced reunion will come naturally when an issue arises which genuinely divides all Liberals from the supporters of Mr. Bonar Law.

While all these movements are going on behind the scenes the Labour Party makes a brave show in the House and has justified its title to be considered the Opposition. If some sections of it are inclined to be noisy, it has on the whole shown considerable parliamentary skill and is quickly adapting itself to its novel surroundings under the shrewd guidance of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, an experienced Parliamentarian who knows how to make the best of a Parliamentary situation. But he, too, has his difficulties. The Labour party is not homogeneous and the proceedings at the Independent Labour Party Conference in London give the onlookers an idea of the troubles which beset Mr. MacDonald's leadership. There have been complaints of "dictatorship" and some of the fervent spirits of the party do not

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINA'S JUDICIAL RIGHTS!

HELPING THE COMING COMMISSION TO GRASP THE SITUATION.

PREPARATION FOR ABOLITION OF EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

[CHUNG MEI NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 7th.

Mr. Chang Yao Tsung, Chairman of the Association for the Study of Judicial Affairs which has charge of preparing for the abolition of extra-territoriality in China, in an interview with this Agency yesterday explained what his Commission was trying to do.

The idea behind its formation was to prepare for the return of the judicial rights now held by foreigners in China. Mr. Chang explained that his work thus far has come under three main heads, namely, a reformation of the present judicial system throughout the country. He has made an investigation tour of the provinces and has to a certain extent started reforms. One of the most outstanding defects in the present system is the placing of too much power in the hands of the district magistrates. It is planned to remedy this by establishing judicial councils whereby the participation of the magistrates in judicial matters will be considerably curtailed. The second item upon which they are working, is preparing documents and records so that the foreign commission which is coming to investigate may be able to readily grasp the situation. The third effort is directed towards the drawing up of fair proposals asking for the withdrawal of extra-territoriality after the foreign commission has visited China and made its report. Plans must also be made to carry on the re-organized judiciary after that event takes place.

Mr. Chang was next asked how he could get very far in a reformed judicial system without an increase in expenses, which this Government was most likely not in a position to furnish. To this he replied that the judicial administration was in a position to support itself, which in a measure showed why, while other departments of the Government have been going backward in the recent lean years, the judiciary has not only held its own but has actually progressed. Mr. Chang said that the income from the courts themselves were sufficient to provide funds for the reform of the judiciary, and the money supplied by the Government could be used for their ordinary maintenance. However, in the ultimate, it would certainly be necessary to reform China's finances if a proper judicial system is to be hoped for. This is so since, if the Central Government fails to provide funds for running expenses of the courts, then their fees must be used for that purpose instead of for improvement. This cost of the judiciary can easily be met and even increased from the general government funds. In some of the provinces the judicial system costs but one twentieth of the total expenses, while the other nineteen portions are mostly spent extravagantly. This abuse could be stopped, it would easily be possible to provide more money for judicial reform without increasing the total expended.

Concerning the withdrawal of extra-territorial rights, Mr. Chang is in favour of a general simultaneous withdrawal and not a partial one as has been suggested in foreign circles. He also expressed his feeling that the Chinese in the judicial service were men of experience who are given their posts by merit and not by influence.

Candidates for the judicial service will be accepted only if they fill certain qualifications and since the only sources from which they can come are Chinese, Japanese or western law schools, they will be men of good calibre. It is also planned to send certain members of the judiciary abroad each year for study.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 15th, 1923.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	1,070 s.
Union Insurance	236 s.
China Sugars	239 s.
Langkats (Combined)	33 s.
Kowloon Wharves	171 s.
Whampoa Docks	184 s.
Shanghai Docks	101 s.
Hongkong Land	277 s.
Humphreys Estates	2840 s.
Ewo Cotton Mills	144 s.
Cements	27 s.
China Providents	251 s.
Hongkong Electric	30 s.
—buyers; —sellers; —sales.	

THREE LIVES SAVED BY A DOG.

A spaniel puppy answering to the name of Peter occupied a place of honour on the magistrates' clerk's table at Colchester on April 8th, when his master, Mr. Reginald Lowe, received on Peter's behalf the medal of the National Canine Defence League. About a month ago Inspector Stamp, R.S.P.C.A., who was lodging at Mr. Lowe's, was awakened by Peter barking, and found the house full of gas caused by the cat having trodden on the tap of the gas cooker whilst chasing a mouse. The cat lay dead in the kitchen, and Peter was nearly at his last gasp but was revived. In making the presentation the chairman of the bench said the dog undoubtedly saved three lives.

always appreciate his strategy, but Mr. MacDonald has so far kept his party together and his authority has not yet been challenged. He has the satisfaction of knowing that the future of his party will determine the fortunes of the non-Socialist parties and a succession of Labour victories may produce new combinations united to resist what might be regarded as the advance of Socialism, while, if the Labour Party ceases to gain ground, the possibility of a return to order and more stable conditions would be strengthened. —REUTERS.

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THE WEALTH OF CHINESE MILITARISTS

CONFISCATION WOULD REPAY
CHINA'S DEBTS.

The Asiatic News Agency writes:—
The *Chingpo*, the *Yehingpo*, and other papers publish an interesting item of news about the personal wealth of the various Chinese military satraps as follows:—
Tsao Kua and Chang Tiao Lin are worth each between forty and fifty million dollars. Chi Hsieh Yuan, Lu Yung Hsiang, Chen Coing Min and Tang Chi Yao have each about twenty or thirty millions.

Tien Chung Yu, Hsiao Yao Nan, Wang Tsau Yuan, Chang Fu Lai and Lu Jung Ting have about fifteen or twenty millions each.
The papers say that in spite of his high position, General Wu Pei Fu has only about five or six millions which are chiefly invested in various business and lands while the model Chinese Tschun, General Yen Hsi Shan of Shansi, notwithstanding his long tenure of office at Taiyuan, where he has been holding both the civil and military governorships since the inception of the Republic twelve years ago, is regarded as the most modest military leader and his "Moorish Doctrine" only brought him five or six millions. The other Tschuns and leaders are credited with ten or fifteen millions each.

In spite of the poverty of the government, the ex-Premier General Chin Yun Peng, ex-Finance Minister Pan Fu, existing Prime Minister and Minister of War, General Chang Shao Tsung, General Liu En Yuan and Admiral Wu Yu Lin are credited with ten millions each.

According to the papers, the properties of the leaders, if confiscated by the Government because they have been secured by corruption and oppression of the people, will be sufficient for the repayment of China's foreign debts to the Powers and China will then be in perfect peace after the disbandment of the worse than useless soldiers. In commenting upon the Chinese financial situation, the papers say that the present system of the Tschun government only enriches the militarists and their immediate entourages while all classes of civil servants, employees, students as well as merchants and farmers are suffering seriously. China will become bankrupt unless the people rise up as one man against the militarists who are fighting for personal interests in Szechwan, Kukiang and Kwangtung and there is danger of another civil war in North China between the Chihli and the Fengtien factions. The *Shih Pao* says that in the pursuance of the Washington resolutions, the Powers should render friendly assistance to the Chinese people in their efforts to get rid of the dangerous and corrupt disorganized militarists, as well as their mercenary armed coolies, otherwise both foreigners and natives cannot enjoy peace and order or pursue their legitimate commercial occupations in this country for many, many years to come.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR M.P.'S TO MAKE MONEY.

The *Peking Daily News* says:—
Recently the pro-Cabinet Members of the House of Representatives held a conference with Mr. Lu Chun, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and it was decided that means should be devised to win over more neutral Members with the object of defeating the non-confidence Bill. The recent defeat of the pro-Cabinet Members was due to the fact that the neutral Members who were bought over last time were seriously disappointed when they appointed delegates to interview the Prime Minister, who seemed to be ignorant of the promises made by Lu Chun, says the *World News Agency*. However, it will be several days before the House can take up the non-confidence Bill. Some of the Members have advised the Prime Minister to offer more sinecures to the neutral Members. Yesterday at the Cabinet Meeting Mr. Lin En Yuan brought up a bill on the re-adjustment of the posts of councillors and advisers of the various Commissions. It is reported that the re-adjustment means the increase of 50 advisers and councillors, all of whom are M.P.'s. This was the first batch of sinecure holders, but more will be appointed. Mr. Wang Wen Chan is going to organize a Commission for Colonization by Troops, where another batch of M.P.'s will certainly find their sinecures. Some say that the Prime Minister is going to employ a sum of \$300,000 for the formation of a big political party.

REPAIRING THE YELLOW RIVER BREAK

DR. SCHURMAN'S VISIT

The American Minister, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, recently paid a visit to the work of repairing the Yellow River break in the Liching District, Shantung, which is being done by an American firm, the Asia Development Co., Ltd., in accordance with a contract with the Civil Governor.

It may be remembered that in August, 1921, the Yellow River broke through the north dike at Kungchik's near Liching and villages laying waste portions of five counties. In order to relieve the sufferers and enable the people to recapture their land the Civil Governor concluded a contract in November, 1922, with the Asia Development Co. to repair the dike and divert the river into its former course for the sum of \$1,500,000. \$1,140,000 is being raised by the Civil Governor, \$360,000 was subscribed by the International Famine Relief Committee to assist the Governor in making final payments on the contract, which was signed just prior to the granting of the funds.

The Asia Development Co. has the work well under way, there being 21,000 labourers at Kungchik's digging the channels, building dikes and constructing the diversion dam with rocks and bags of earth. A big steam pile driver has just completed a trestle across the River using Oregon pine timbers. Light railway tracks are being placed on the trestle for transporting the rock and dumping it in the river to form the dam.

BRAVERY REWARDED. INTERESTING PRESENTATION AT CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

Mr. W. R. Andrews, of the Public Works Department, and Mr. "Sky" Kerrison, of the Naval Yard Police, were the recipients of two handsome gold watches at the Central Police Station yesterday morning in recognition of services rendered by them in connection with the arrest of an armed robber on January 31st last.

The presentation was made by the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe). Mr. T. H. King (Deputy Superintendent of Police), Mr. C. G. Perdue (Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence), Mr. J. Kerr (Assistant Superintendent of Police), and Chief Inspector R. MacDonald witnessed the presentation.

Before making the presentation Mr. Wolfe said Mr. Andrews and Mr. Kerrison had been asked to come to Central Station as a result of a letter which had been received from the Colonial Secretary. In this letter the Colonial Secretary said that he had been directed by His Excellency the Governor to express the thanks of the Government for the services rendered by them in effecting the arrest of an armed robber on January 31st last. The letter authorized the Captain Superintendent of Police to present Mr. Andrews and Mr. Kerrison with two gold watches in appreciation of their conduct.

Mr. Wolfe went on to say that a brief account of the robbery had already appeared in the local press but he thought it would be interesting to recapitulate the facts of the robbery. The robbery, he said, occurred at No. 20, Yee Woo Street, at 1.40 p.m. on January 31st. Shortly after the robbery the robbers were followed by one or two of the inmates of the house who had been bound and gagged and still bore marks of their ill-treatment. Mr. Andrews, who was in the neighbourhood at the time, noticed their condition and concluding that there had been a robbery took up the chase although he was unarmed and in spite of the fact that one of the robbers fired a shot at him. Later, he was joined in the chase by Mr. Kerrison, a Police Constable, and a Naval Yard Indian Police Inspector. Eventually Revenue Officer Ward also assisted in the final stages by firing a shot from the verandah of his quarters which may or may not—it was difficult to say—have taken effect, but shortly afterwards the robber was arrested.

"Considering that both of you were unarmed," Mr. Wolfe went on to say, "it is needless to say that the Police Force of which I am the head, appreciate your brave conduct and I am extremely pleased that the Government has considered it fitting that your conduct should be rewarded in this manner. Mr. Andrews, I have much pleasure in presenting you with this watch. I have also much pleasure in tendering my personal thanks to you. I am sure that your action is appreciated not only by the police but by the general public. I am sure it will stimulate others to do likewise when they find that the police are not on the spot at the moment."

Mr. Wolfe then presented Mr. Kerrison with a watch and said that his remarks to Mr. Andrews applied to him also.

SPORT

INTERPORT CRICKET.

STARTS TO-DAY AT SHANGHAI.

The Interport Cricket match at Shanghai begins to-day.

The Shanghai team consists of:—Capt. E. L. M. Barrett (capt.), H. B. Oller, J. A. Quayle, H. W. Allison, A. A. Claxton, D. W. Leech, W. N. Hansel, H. E. Marier, A. W. Hayward, S. Isaacs and H. C. B. Peck.

The Hongkong team comprises:—T. E. Pearce (capt.), G. R. Sayer, L. J. Davies, Rev. E. K. Quick, A. A. Runjahn, H. Owen Hughes, A. E. Wood, N. M. Omar, R. H. Wild, F. N. Young, Capt. E. R. S. Dods and H. H. Balhatchet (19th man).

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THE BANDIT OUTRAGE IN THE NORTH. THE LATE MR. ROTHMAN AND OTHER PRISONERS.

The foreigner who was killed has been identified as Joseph Rothman. The *N.C. Daily News* says Mr. Rothman was a merchant well known in Shanghai. Mr. Rothman, who was 33 years old, is believed to have been a Roumanian by birth. He spent a part of his early life in South Africa and joined the British forces during the Boer War. He was naturalized in Cape Colony in 1902. Recently, Mr. Rothman had been travelling about the East. He left Manila early in March and came to Shanghai, with a British passport issued at Hongkong on March 13th. His body has been put in a coffin and was lying at Lincheng, near the scene of the outrage.

Early reports referred to one of the brigands' captives as a Mr. Bembo (and variations of the name), described as a Mexican. It has been established, however, that this gentleman is Mr. M. O. Berube, a well known French resident of Shanghai. So far, nothing is known as to what actually happened to him, but on May 10th a telegram was received, with himself given as the sender, despatched from Peking, so he is evidently safe.

THE BROTHERS ELIAS.

Very interesting news was received on May 10th from Mr. Gensburger, who is now at the scene of the capture. In a cable he says, "Received four letters signed Freddy, Emily, Theo, and Eddie. Dated to-day. In reply to our letters, they say, 'Having good treatment, all well, don't worry, expecting release.' We are within two hours from them and in communication. In a great hurry. This authentic advice sets at rest the rumour common on Wednesday that E. Elias and F. S. Elias had escaped and that their whereabouts was unknown."

The Tientsin office of the T.P. Railway states on the 10th inst., that the conductor and the train crew with all the records were still in the hands of the bandits and until either the foreigners or these men are released it will be impossible to furnish a complete list of those captured. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pratt, at first reported missing, have returned to Shanghai.

The American Consulate has been informed that the Ministry of Communications has provided adequate medical supplies, food and clothing at the nearest point to where it is expected the captured people will be given their liberty and further that attempts will be made through intermediaries to despatch such necessities to them while still held by the bandits. A doctor is at hand to care for them when they are released. The American Association in Tientsin has gathered together complete equipment and clothing for all foreign nationals, which will be handed them immediately they appear. Four American diplomatic representatives are at Lincheng and the vicinity—Mr. John K. Davis, who went from Shanghai when word was first received, Mr. Berger from Tientsin, the Military Attaché from Peking, and another, whose name is not known.

BANDITS INTERVIEWED BY A CATHOLIC MISSIONARY.

A telegraphic message was received by the *N.C. Daily News*, on May 10th, from Lincheng, stating that a Catholic missionary had interviewed a messenger from the bandits, who informed him that, if the troops now surrounding them were withdrawn, they would open direct negotiations with Europeans, but they refused absolutely to treat with the Chinese military authorities. They laid down definite conditions for the release of their European captives, these being:—

- (1) A full pardon.
- (2) Enrolment of the brigand band in the army.
- (3) The payment of a ransom to be arranged.

The messenger gave an assurance that the captive Europeans are well lodged in houses and caves and are being well treated. The bandits, however, refuse to accept letters, food or clothing for them. They are being held at a rendezvous about 20 miles from Lincheng, in the hills stretching between Yihsein and Tungchiang. The bandits number roughly 900.

The above message came from an authoritative source and was despatched at 9.30 on Wednesday evening, May 9th.

SPILL CAPTIVE.

Among the foreign captives who are believed to be still with the bandits are:—Major Roland Finger, Ordnance Corps, U.S.A., Fort Santiago, Manila, American. Major Robert Allen, Medical Corps, U.S.A., Fort McKinley, Manila, American. Commander G. D. Musso, Shanghai Attorney, Italian. Mr. Leon Friedman, China Motors, Shanghai, American. Mr. J. B. Powell, editor, *Weekly Review of the Far East*, Shanghai, American. Mr. Emilio Gensburger, French. Mr. Theo. Saphire, British. Mr. L. C. Solomon, Shanghai, American. Mr. M. Bembo. Mr. J. A. Henley, China and "Far East Finance and Commerce," G. Kiukiang Road, American.

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EIGHTEEN DAYS WITH BANDITS.

SIX DAYS AND NIGHTS PRONE IN A DARK CAVE.

MR. H. C. ROWSON'S EXPERIENCES.

Mr. H. C. Rowson, the representative of the British-American Tobacco Company who had been for eighteen days a captive in the hands of bandits in the province of Kwangtung, reached Hongkong yesterday looking little the worse for his trying experiences though the strain upon his robust constitution must have been severe. Mr. Rowson's account of his experiences as related to a representative of the *Hongkong Daily Press* was to the following effect: I fell into the hands of the bandits at a spot outside Moli, a fairly large market town about ninety miles due north of Pakhoi. I was travelling with an interpreter, a salesman (whose wife accompanied him), and some coolies carrying the baggage and goods for sale. We had travelled about ten miles to the north of Moli and were resting at a small rest-house standing alone on the roadside. We saw six men armed with rifles approaching across a paddy field. They were then about a hundred yards away. They said nothing to our party but just came and sat down by the roadside. As we were preparing to resume our journey, about 2.30 in the afternoon, a further gang of fifteen armed men approached from the opposite direction, and the two gangs working in co-operation surrounded our party. They demanded a sum of \$800, and took charge of the whole party and our belongings. They took all the money I had which was not sufficient to meet their demand, and they took our goods. Then they marched the party off—excepting two chair coolies. We forded a stream and got into the hills. Our party, besides myself, consisted of the interpreter, the salesman, the latter's coolie and five others. Some farm workers had observed our capture, and as soon as we were out of sight, the bandits tied me round the neck with a rope taken from my own baggage, and also tied my arms, across the hips, tightly to my body. We were taken to two different outhouses and stayed a good time in each, and afterwards our destination for six days and nights was a cave in the hills. We reached the first house about an hour and a half after our capture and stayed there about three hours. The bandits searched all luggage, helping themselves to whatever took their fancy. Then we proceeded to a much larger place which we reached after about an hour's walk over the hills. It was a sort of farm homestead. We were detained there some five hours.

TAKEN TO THE CAVE.

It was about midnight when we resumed our journey, but I have no idea of the route we travelled. It was a very dark night and we travelled by the aid of a dim lantern. I was firmly bound by the arms. Four armed men and one woman accompanied us. My interpreter had been kept at the farm as the bandits had formed the intention to send him to Pakhoi the next morning to make known their ransom demands. It was understood that they wanted thirty thousand dollars, or rather the equivalent of that amount in English gold. (Afterwards they were prepared to accept golf-leaf or Mauser pistols of that value as an equivalent). By depriving me of the services of my interpreter I was in the predicament of not being able to speak to anybody, for the salesman spoke but few words of English and I do not speak Cantonese. None of the bandits had any acquaintance with pidgin English. We reached the cave after about an hour's tramp. From the pathway by which we approached it we had to slamber over a number of rocks, and then descend into the cave in the dark. The entrance was a small hole, just large enough for a man's body to get through, and I had to slip through feet first. The cave proved to be about 8ft by 15ft with standing room only in one corner of it, and this was occupied by the armed guard. The part assigned to me was not more than 4ft high, so that during the whole six days and nights I was unable to stand up, but had to sit or lie down the whole time. The cave had been formed of large boulders which at some time or other had fallen as they now lie. Daylight streaked through interstices in about three places so that I could just tell when it was day and when it was night. We had a lantern most of the

time, but for two days the oil gave out. Altogether there were ten people in the cave—six guards, three of my party including myself and one woman associated with the bandits. They provided me with rice and uninviting fat pork—a third-class Chinese chow—all the time I was there, twice a day. There was a natural stream of water in the cave, but fearing that it might be contaminated by the conditions in which we were living, I avoided it, and drank only the water in which the rice had been boiled or tea when I could get it.

We were in that place six days and nights, and never allowed outside and I had no exercise whatever. I spent most of my time lying on my back, because as I have said, the roof in the place where I was confined was only four feet high, and I stand 5ft. 11in.

Now and then a new member of the gang would come along and bring fresh supplies of rice. The visits from other members of the band averaged about three a day. I understood that an armed guard was posted at the entrance to the cave but, of course, I could not see. While I was in the cave they loosened my ropes somewhat so that I could move my arms a little. Unable to make myself understood by speech I resorted to gestures to indicate my wants, but an extremely limited knowledge of mandarin proved useful for the salesman knew mandarin and I was able to gather from him that the bandits were bargaining for my release, while the bandits indicated by gestures with knives and rifles that if the ransom was not forthcoming it meant death to me.

The time in that cave seemed as if it would never pass. I got very little sleep for I was continually wondering what was going on and what might happen at any time. It was cool in the cave at day time but very cold at night, and though the cave was "smelly" it was not unendurable on that account as a good current of air found its way in.

OUT OF THE CAVE.

On the morning of the seventh day of our incarceration in the cave everything was packed up and taken outside. By this time I was feeling rather weak owing to lack of exercise and fresh air, but I was marched from 7 o'clock till 12 across mountains and valleys in a north-westerly direction, towards the West River. We spent the rest of the night and the following day at a big farm, proceeding the next night in the same direction for some 30 li (between 18 and 20 miles), ultimately arriving late at night at a barricaded village. I was still bound, and still had my neck in a noose, with a loose end hanging down my neck.

BANDITS SUSPICIOUS OF A NOTEBOOK.

With more freedom for my arms I was able on these treks to jot down a few notes in a book I had in my pocket. The bandits had seen me writing and, later, when I came to know that I was to be released, I was able to gather that the bandits wanted the notebook. But I had all along suspected this and filled many pages with "tommy-rot," and these pages I handed to the bandits when they were demanded and concealed the notes. One of my notes during this time after my experiences in the cave was to the effect that I had taken in four inches of my belt.

THE NIGHT TREKS.

During these marches we never kept to the main roads, but took what I suppose were "short cuts" over hills and across three or four streams which we forded waist high in the water. We were in this district five days, though we made two or three changes of quarters, which were mud huts or third-class cow-houses. I had no change of clothes the whole time, as all I had were what I stood up in. All the clothes I had taken with me for the journey had been "pinched" by the bandits.

WELCOME NEWS.

On May 5th, the news came through that negotiations had been opened for my release. My salesman heard this news and conveyed it to me. I knew that two of the coolies had been released, that my interpreter had been sent to Pakhoi and that the woman who was travelling with me of my party and had been kept in the cave only three days had been sent back with a further message.

About this time some meat was brought in—water buffalo meat. I had been having three bowls of rice a day and I got a little of this buffalo gravy. It was then that I noted down that I had already taken in four inches of my belt.

On May 6th we retraced our steps in the direction from which we had come and after three nights travel we arrived back to the farm at which we had stayed before. We had travelled in pitch darkness and I could only see the heels of the man in front, who could only be kept in sight by great straining of the eyes. We were going across country and over hills, along narrow tracks broken by rocks and ruts, and at times we were crossing paddy fields. I couldn't see a thing. There was no travelling during the day. That was when when we rested in mud huts and nobody was allowed to go outside.

The whole gang of 35 bandits went from this place to the barricaded village and back. Their idea was, I understand, to take me into the wilds of Kwangsi if the ransom was not paid.

We arrived back at the farm about three o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst, and the whole of that day was spent there. Then at night we started trekking again but in the company of only two armed men and one prominent member of the gang. These armed men I had not even before. We trekked until 2 o'clock in the morning when we stopped at a ruined house, lit a fire, and settled down to rest. I understood, before I started on this trek that I was to be released, but instead of going in the direction of Moli we went in the direction of Linshan.

RESCUE EFFECTED.

At the first sign of dawn on the 10th my rescue was effected. I heard a crowd making a great hullabaloo. They were firing rifles and shouting. They were soldiers who had been sent by General Wang Ming Tong, in charge of the whole territory around Pakhoi, to effect my rescue. I was taken charge of by these men, and after several hours' delay I was taken to Moli where I received every attention from the Chinese officials. A pony and a chair was assigned for my use and a chair for my salesman. Then we proceeded to Pakhoi with an escort of 30 armed soldiers arriving there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 12th.

WHAT BROUGHT ABOUT THE RELEASE.

Mr. Rowson knew nothing about any ransom having been paid, and he supposes that what brought about his release was a threat which he had heard the General had made to wipe out the whole district in which the kidnapping occurred if he were not speedily released.

The matter had been in the hands of Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., H.M.'s Consul-General at Canton, who, it is understood, took up the matter with the Authorities at once and pressed for the most strenuous exertions to rescue the captives. The British Consul who has charge of Pakhoi was in Hoihow at the time, and owing to interruption of the telegraphs through a strike, the news was very late in reaching him. Mr. Bristow was consequently not able to get back to Pakhoi until the day Mr. Rowson arrived there but meantime the French Consul, M. Reynaud, had actively interested himself in the matter and did all he could to impress the local authorities with the importance of taking every possible measure to secure Mr. Rowson's release.

Mr. Rowson is a well built young fellow, of between 25 and 30 years of age, and he owes it to a robust constitution that he has come through such a trying ordeal so well.

NEW CADET COMPANY FOR BRITISH BOYS.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps Cadet Company has now been disbanded, but, providing there are sufficient applications from British boys, a new Company is to be formed, on somewhat different lines, which will give it a definite official status and recognition.

Boys of 10 to 14 years of age may join and on attaining the age of 14 years may elect to be sworn in or resign. Boys from 14 to 18 years of age become sworn in members and their service will be reckoned as boys' service in the H.K.V.C.O. On attaining the age of 18 years they may transfer to another company in the Corps or resign.

They will be taught first aid work and will be eligible to enter for the St. John's Ambulance examinations. There will also be shooting practices and competitions and if camp is held, they will be expected to attend.

This is an excellent opportunity for British boys to obtain useful training to fit them for emergencies.

FIGHTING AT SHUN CHUN. SOLDIERS AND POLICE TO BE SENT TO THE NEW TERRITORIES IF NECESSARY.

Yesterday afternoon fighting took place in the vicinity of Shun Chun and continuous rifle firing could be heard in the New Territories. The information to hand is of a sparse nature and we learn from the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) that he has not been able to verify what few details of the affair there are to hand.

It appears that there were Kwangsi troops in the Shun Chun district and on Monday a large body of these marched over from Nam Tau and encamped close to Shun Chun. They apparently expected to find the place cleared of Cantonese troops. In any case they were a strong body of well-equipped men and had little fear of an attack. They took things easily. Yesterday afternoon they were surprised in their camp and attacked by a body of Cantonese soldiers, but it is not clear whether this body belongs to Chen Chung Ming's Army or to Sun Yat Sen's. They were smaller in numbers and took the larger body by complete surprise, and after several hours' fighting the Kwangsi men were forced to retreat, just before nightfall. They retired in the direction of the border and in the waning light long strings of men could be seen from Lok Ma Chau police station in the New Territories moving along the border in the direction of Nam Tau. None of the retreating soldiers ventured over the border though there was plenty of shooting going on until darkness fell. There was, we understand, some danger of the retreating men being forced over the border by their pursuers.

According to report the fighting has led to some looting in Shun Chun and a small number of shop-keepers have fled over the border into the New Territories for refuge.

In view of the likelihood of further fighting along the border, it is quite possible that a strong body of troops will be sent out from Hongkong to guard the frontier and yesterday a number of soldiers and police were warned for duty in the New Territories should occasion arise.

A MYSTERIOUS BURGLARY. OVER \$3,000 WORTH OF CLOTH STOLEN FROM MESSRS. J. T. SHAW'S.

When Mr. W. H. Coole, proprietor of the late Mr. J. T. Shaw's, tailoring establishment, arrived at business yesterday morning he was startled to find that his shop, in Beaconsfield Arcade, had been entered by burglars during the night. On taking stock he later found that over \$3,000 worth of cloth had been stolen. No less than eight of the receptacles for holding rolls of cloth had been emptied and, as each receptacle contained some eight to ten suit lengths, the burglars must have got away with some sixty or seventy rolls of cloth of various lengths, many of which were made up in suit lengths.

The mysterious part of the affair is that no one in the adjoining premises appears to have heard any suspicious movements. An Indian watchman was on duty at the front entrance to the shop, and according to his statement he neither saw nor heard anything untoward. He had a full view of the shop premises which was lighted throughout the night.

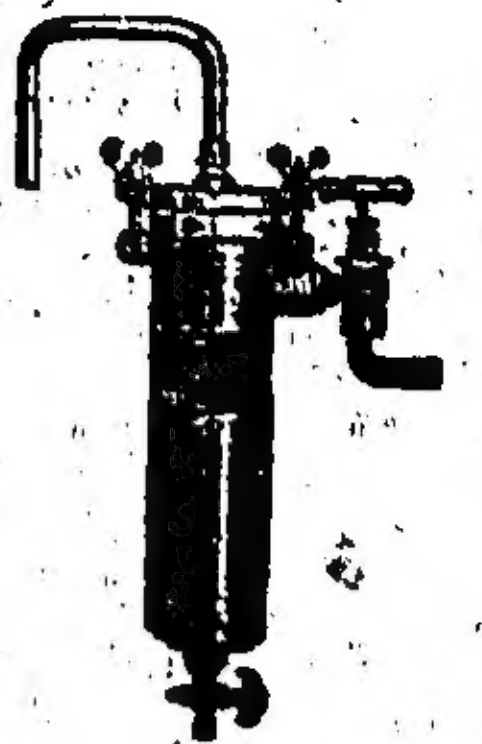
It is quite plain as to how the gang effected an entrance. At the back of the shop there is a small narrow yard partitioned off from the adjoining shops by a wall in one end and the side of a wooden shed in the other. Access to this yard from the shop is by means of a window which is protected by a grill which also contains a small door, also made of iron-work. The burglars had apparently entered through a small shop adjoining the premises (on the Murray Parade Ground side) which is at present under reconstruction and open to the street. At the back of this shop there is a large window frame not yet fitted with glass. The burglars probably climbed through this and then on to the top of the shed in the yard at the back, and from there into Messrs. J. T. Shaw's back yard. The lock of the grill door was forced and the strange part about it is that nobody heard the smashing of two panes of glass in the window behind the grill. The bolts securing the window were drawn and the men had a complete run of the shop. There are several slight finger prints on the broken panes of glass but the impressions are not clear enough to be of much assistance to the police, who were busy yesterday investigating the affair.

It is also apparent that a large gang of men were engaged on the job and they must have formed a chain passing the rolls of cloth from one to another into the back yard on to the shed and then into the adjoining shop. They had apparently intended to clean out the whole premises, but, judging from the look of things, they must have been started, for, on the floor of the shed and in the yard and on top of the shed, were found several rolls of cloth which in their hurried flight they had left behind.

Evidently the cloth was taken out into Queen's Road and carried away under the eyes of the watchman who was not more than a few yards distant. Whether or not the stuff was taken away by truck it cannot be said, but if it was not, quite a large number of men must have been engaged in carting off the sixty or seventy rolls of cloth stolen.

DOMESTIC HARDWARE

Lane Crawfords undertake all kinds of Household Repairs, including Stoves, Filters, Locks, Lawn Mowers, Saws, Taps, &c., &c.



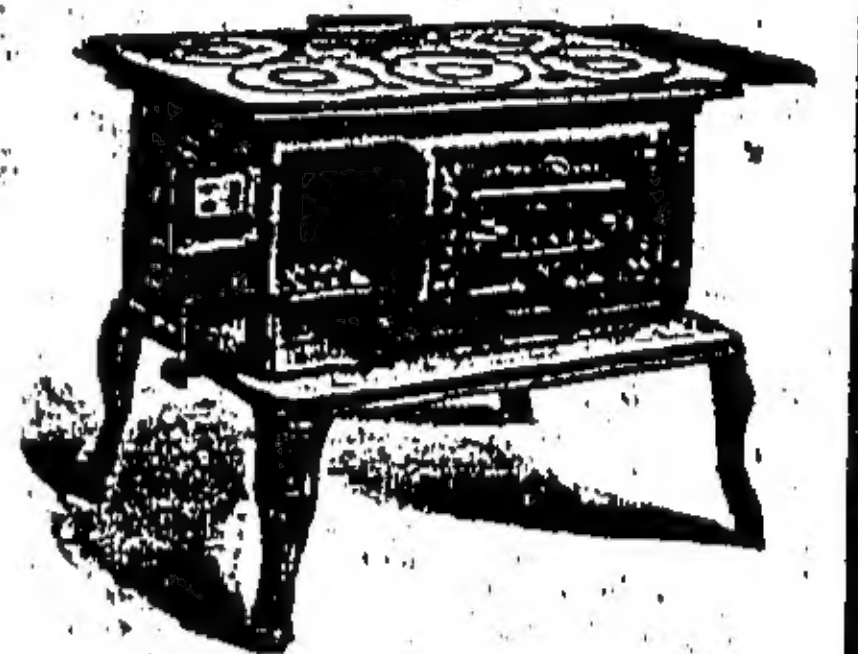
CHEAVIN'S HIGH PRESSURE FILTER

Fixes on the Water System, and ensures that every drop of Water used in the Kitchen is Well Filtered.



THE "WHITE MOUNTAIN" FREEZER

Has been on the Market for several years, but is still recognized as one of the Best Freezers obtainable.



THE GENUINE "DOVER" COOKING STOVE.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CAFÉ WISEMAN

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS
PASTRY COOKS
AND
CATERERS.

All Bread, Cakes and Pastry are made at our Daylight Bakery under expert European supervision.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COLUMBIA REGAL RECORDS

\$1.00 EACH NET

SEND FOR NEW LIST

ANDERSON'S

2 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TEL. C. 1312.

THE POWELL

TELEPHONE C. 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING COSTUMES.

These are in stock in a wide range of colourings in Pure Wool, Wool & Cotton and in Cotton Stockinette A.S.A. Styles.

The Pure Wool have been made especially for us by the

JAEGER CO., LTD.

We invite inspection.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG HIDE & LEATHER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG HIDE & LEATHER CO., LTD., will be held at 47/49, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 20TH DAY of MAY, 1923, at 12 Noon, when the Sub-joined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th day of May, 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution namely:—

- That 51,656 of the unissued shares of \$10.00 be divided into 122,140 shares of \$4.00 each.
- That the Capital of the Company be divided into two classes of shares namely 48,344 ordinary "A" shares of \$10.00 each and 122,140 ordinary "B" shares of \$4.00 each and that the provisions following in regard thereto have effect, that is to say:—

- The ordinary "A" shares aforesaid shall be those shares which are numbered 1 to 48,344 inclusive and one additional \$10.00 share which if and when issued shall be numbered 48,344.
- The ordinary "B" shares aforesaid shall be those unissued shares of \$4.00 each which will, when issued, be numbered 49,216 to 177,456 inclusive.
- The said ordinary "B" shares shall as from the date or dates of issue fully paid rank equally with the said ordinary "A" shares as regards dividend, transmissibility, conference or rights to vote and distribution of assets in the event of winding up.
- If the Company shall be wound up the surplus assets shall be distributed as nearly as may be among the members in proportion to the number of shares held by them at the commencement of the winding up. But this clause is to be without prejudice to the rights of the holders of shares issued upon special terms and conditions.

- That the Articles of Association be amended by the deletion of clauses 107 and 128 thereof.
- To consider the election of and to elect further Director or Directors.

By Order of the Board,
E. PEPPERELL,
Acting Secretary.

[845]

THE HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

No. 3, Des Vaux Road. Telephone No. C. 4308.

PROPERTIES

WANTED—Land and Building on the Peak Middle Levels with Garden and/or Lawn Tennis Court. Land and Building on the Peak Lower Levels.

FOR SALE—Land and Buildings splendidly located in the vicinity of the Public Gardens, in Kowloon, Yau-mai, and Fanling.

MORTGAGE LOANS—Granted against First Class Properties, at current rates of interest. [697]

HONGKONG RADIO SOCIETY.

A MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Society, and others interested, will be held at the VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS, on THURSDAY, MAY 17TH, at 8.30 P.M., for the purpose of discussing the Future of Radio Communication in Hongkong.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.M.G., C.B.E., acting Colonial Secretary, will attend and speak on Government Policy.

All interested in the subject are cordially invited to be present.

D. TOLLAN,
Hon. Secretary.

[539]

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO., LTD., in Hongkong and South China as from the 15TH MAY, 1923.

We have THIS DAY authorized Mr. CHARLES VERNON MARK to Sign our Name Per Procuration as Manager of our Insurance Department.

HOLYOAK, HASSEY & CO., LTD.

[538]

NOTICE.

WE have just Unpacked the following Well-known BRILLIANT PIPES at Very Reasonable Prices, 10% Discount for Cash. "BARLINGS," "A. DUNHILL" and "LOEWER."

Inviting You for an Early Inspection. TARAQUEBA FILIPINA.

[537]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 23RD MAY, 1923, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1923.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 18th May to Thursday, 24th May, 1923, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

[541]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
Acting General Manager.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1923. [789]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
Acting General Manager.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1923. [789]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
Acting General Manager.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1923. [800]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1923. Only Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries Close Saturday, 19th May, 1923. [844]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate

No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee

By

PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT

On

THURSDAY,

The 14TH DAY of JUNE, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS

At Their Office, DUNDON STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 16th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises as at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS

Solicitors,

8, Des Vaux Road Central.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS'

Auctioneers

[1287]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.

Apply

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

[169]

TO LET.

SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE

with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two Cars.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

[1652]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—X.

WANTED—LOCAL ADDRESS OF ED.

A. KELMER & Co., Ltd. Please reply to Box X.L., c/o Daily Press Office. [3]

WANTED—One or Two Good CHINESE ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN.

Applicant to forward Samples of Drafting and applications by Letter only to the Hongkong Realty and Devel. Co., Ltd., Powell's Building, Des Vaux Road Central. [78]

WANTED—One Large ROOM or Two

Small, preferably on Ground or First Floor, in Centre of City, required as Offices about June.—Write "Z," Daily Press.

[541]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

"Gives Perfect Satisfaction because it is a Skillful Blend of the Best Highland Scotch WHISKIES, of Great Age, matured in well seasoned Sherry Casks."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

BIRTHS.

CARTER.—At Shanghai, on May 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. CARTER, a daughter.

PARON.—At Newport, Monmouthshire, on May 7th, to the wife of DENIS PARO (nee HEYSTER McNEILL, of Shanghai), a daughter.

DEATH.

JONES.—At the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, on May 10th, THOMAS JONES (Renter's), aged 33 years.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Rd., C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 16TH, 1923.

RUSSIA AGAINST THE WORLD

THE Anti-British demonstrations in Russia, of which a cable tells us to-day, organised as they have been by the local Soviets, and marked by inflammatory speeches by the most prominent of the Soviet leaders, come rather as a surprise after the terms in which Russia replied to the Note which at these demonstrations has been the subject of such vigorous protests. The Note was certainly a straight talk to Russia. With a view to "arriving at a definite conclusion whether the relations between the two Governments should any longer remain on an anomalous and unprecedented footing," the Note demanded the cessation of propaganda which is being carried out not only from Persia and Afghanistan and also in India, admission of liability and the payment of compensation in the case of outrages on British subjects and on British ships, and withdrawal of the insulting Notes in reply to British protests against the religious persecutions. Failing satisfactory assurances in this connection the Note contained the intimation that within 10 days, Great Britain would conclude that the Soviet Government does not wish to maintain existing relations, and Britain would consider herself freed from her obligations under the Trade Agreement. The Russian reply expressed a willingness to enter into a general discussion of all questions at issue between the Soviet Republics and Great Britain, and hoped that the British Government would meet the Soviet Government in "its peaceful desire

to solve the dispute." The Soviet Government decided to send M. KRASSIN to England forthwith, by aeroplane, and a telegram we publish to-day announces his arrival in London. And while he is on his way these anti-British demonstrations are organised by the local Soviets and speakers have urged "drastic reprisals," in violent anti-British speeches. We have the peace-loving Trotsky proclaiming that if Russia is unable to achieve her ends peacefully she would move her Army and Navy! If Russia's ends are peace, it is peace at her own price which no nation can afford to pay. Britain, in Russia's eyes, it seems, is the arch-enemy, though Great Britain has done nothing that we are aware of that any other Power would not do in like circumstances. The British Government's Note set forth in very plain language a catalogue of grievances. It referred to "repeated challenges thrown down with apparent deliberation by the Soviet," it intimated very firmly that the Soviets cannot with impunity behave in such an arbitrary and intolerant manner towards British subjects as they have done, and notable cases are cited. Further, the Note says that "the irrelevant and offensive references" contained in Russia's reply to Great Britain's representations in regard to the executions of ecclesiastics were "the latest incident in a long series of studied affronts, suggesting that Britain would accept any insult rather than break with the Soviets." And, finally, the Note said that while Britain would regret an abrupt termination of the experiment with a people with whom they have genuine ties of sympathy and an old alliance, it is impossible to acquiesce in the continuance of treatment which is incompatible with national dignity and mutual respect. It is plain speaking but no reasonable person who has followed the efforts to re-establish relations with Russia can say it is unwarranted by the facts. What is the end for which Russia is prepared to move her Army and Navy? The end is clearly to impose her Bolshevik theories on the whole of Europe, and Europe has learnt enough of the great tragedy of Russia to act unitedly, we may be sure, in its defence if the Dictator of the Russian Arcadians should put his threat into execution.

Prevalence of malaria to an alarming degree in practically all the provinces is causing officials of the Philippine Health Service no little worry and surprise, says the Manila Times.

A dance will be held at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday, the 19th inst, when the Honki Tons band will be in attendance. Members should apply for invitations not later than Friday.—ADV.

Major E. D. Matthews, R.G.A., who went home from Hongkong a few months ago, has retired with the rank of lieutenant in the Reserve of Officers. He was for some years adjutant, served as a temporary lieutenant-colonel during the war, and was wounded.

The Manila Observatory yesterday morning reported: "Low pressure area extending from the China Sea to the Pacific across northern Luzon and the Balintang Channel. A real typhoon may develop later." A later message said the typhoon is in about 120deg. Long E. 21deg. Lat. N. direction unknown.

The first prize in the Champion's Sweepstakes at Shanghai, says the N.Y. Daily News, has this year been won by two Chinese, while it is understood that a Chinese syndicate has taken the second prize. The third went to a well-known detective officer on joint account with a piece goods man. The first place in the "B" sweep has gone to a high officer in the French Police.

The death occurred at Shanghai last week of Mr. Thomas Jones, of Renter's Agency, at the age of 33. He was previously for a time in Japan, after some years spent in teaching, he took up journalism and became editor for a time of the Japan Times and Mail. In 1919 he went to Shanghai to join the Kokuai News Agency, and at the time of his death was manager of Renter's Agency there.

Whilst out on a surveying cruise, H.M.S. Triton made the discovery of the two new volcanic islands. One lies in Lat. 10.10deg. 30min. North, and 100deg. 10min. East. The island stands 97 feet out of the water. The second island is only a foot high, and is still in eruption. It lies in Lat. 10.03deg. 12min. North, and 100deg. 30min. East. Both islands are in the vicinity of Carlsberg Island, which lies in Lat. 10deg. 10min. North, and Long. 100deg. 20min. East. The news was telegraphed to the Admiralty Hydrographer, the Commander-in-Chief, the Commodore, and the S.N.O., Singapore on the 9th inst.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON. MR. T. L. PERKINS.

The Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, the retiring Director of Public Works, leaves the Colony this morning for England by the P. & O. Ashlyn accompanied by Mrs. Perkins.

So many glowing tributes have been paid to the services rendered by Mr. Perkins during the 19 years he has been connected with the Public Works Department, that little remains for us to add except to say that these eulogies strike us as being well merited. Mr. Perkins joined the Public Works Department in 1904 after holding responsible positions at home notably under the Bristol Municipality and the Middlesex County Council and was well qualified to undertake the important work which was soon entrusted to him here. At the Staff presentation his work while in charge of the Building Ordinance Office was emphasised as an outstanding feature of his service. Anyone who recollects the immense amount of work and responsibility cast upon that department by the extensive amendment of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance in the early years of his service will have no difficulty in appreciating the value of that tribute from the Staff which has the most intimate knowledge of the work that legislation entailed. No less will Mr. Perkins be remembered as the officer who was mainly responsible for the system of road construction which has made Hongkong the envy of the East. When the first piece of new roadway was constructed in Queen's Road Central we remember a local humourist christened it the "via Perkins," and the name has endured in many minds as they have seen the new system extended. Another memorial of Mr. Perkins will be the Quarry Works which have proved of immense value to the Department. H.E. the Governor has paid public tribute to his boundless energy and strenuous effort, saying that it was well known to all that for many years past Mr. Perkins has been the backbone of the Department though he has only held the office of Director for two years. He had been First Assistant Director for nearly four years before he was appointed to succeed the Hon. Mr. Chatham, who had served in the Public Works Department of the Colony for upwards of thirty years. We manifestly owe a great debt to our Director of Public Works, and when we say that in bidding farewell to Mr. Perkins the Colony is losing an able, most conscientious and most hard working official we are expressing what we know to be the public opinion, though no man occupying that responsible post is ever likely to be without critics and detractors. Mr. Perkins has well earned his pension and it will be hoped that he will live long to enjoy the repose which now comes to him.

"HAWKINS" BACK IN HONGKONG.

LEAVES FOR SHANGHAI TO-DAY.

H.M.S. Hawkins, after recommissioning at Singapore, returned to Hongkong on Monday. She leaves for Shanghai to-day. There have been a number of changes among the officers, and the list is now as follows:—

Admiral Sir Arthur C. Leveson, K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief, China Station. Personal Staff.—Pay-Comdr. Raymond S. Threlkeld, C.M.G. (Secretary). Flag-Lieut. Allan T. G. C. Peachey, Staff. Flag-Captain Argentine H. Alington (Chief of Staff). Capt. Claudeley V. Robinson (for duty at Singapore). Comdr. John O. Wood (Fleet Gunners Officer). Lieut-Comdr. Lewis J. P. Jones, D.S.C. (War Staff Officer). Lieut. John P. Money (Fleet W/T. Officer). Engr-Capt. Hugh S. Garwood (Fleet Engineer Officer). Clerks to Secretary.—Pay-Lieut. William McBride (Secretary to Chief of Staff). Pay-Lieut. Alan W. Laybourne, Pay-Lieut. Stanley T. Beardsworth. Among the other officers are Comdr. William E. C. Tait, M.V.O., Comdr. John W. Clayton, Lieut-Comdr. James A. Middleton, Lieut. Roland Leeds, Lieut. Vivian R. S. Bewley, Lieut. George C. Ross, Lieut. Douglas V. H. MacLaren, Lieut. Ronald C. Bayne, Engr-Comdr. Francis B. O'Dougherty, Engr-Lt-Comdr. John Kingcom, Lt-Lt-Col. Robert H. Darvall, O.B.E., R.M.L.L., Capt. Regd. W. Bagot, R.M.L.L., Rev. William H. Purcell, Chaplain (R.C.), Instr-Lieut. Comdr. Allan J. Low, M.A., Surg-Comdr. William L. Hawkins, Pay-Comdr. Arthur C. Roe, Surg-Lieut-Comdr. Doreen E. K. Warburton and Pay-Lieut. Arthur N. E. Green.

There were three fresh cases of plague in the Colony during the week ended on Saturday, all in Old and New Kowloon. There were also three deaths from the disease during the week. There were six deaths from smallpox, and ten new cases. Seven of the latter were in Victoria, and the other three on the Peninsula. All were Chinese. There were three cases of diphtheria, a British case, a Japanese, and a Chinese; four cases of enteric fever, two Chinese, one Indian, and one imported, and three deaths. Cerebro spinal fever took toll of three Chinese lives. No influenza deaths or cases of rabies were reported during the week. On Monday there were six more Chinese cases of smallpox.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS

[THROUGH RUITER'S AGENCY.]

NORTHERN BANDIT OUTRAGE.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE CAPTIVES.

Tsaochuang, May 14th.

According to the latest news Musso was seriously ill when the captives were on the move, but when they settled down four of the bandits stood over him with a blanket extended to keep off the sun for hours on end.

The British Consul, Mr. Towns and the Minister of Communications have arrived on the scene.

Messages are now coming out from the captives regularly. All the messages state that there will be no chance of a settlement unless all the bandits' terms are agreed to. The morale of the latter is good.

LITTLE HOPE FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

Peking, May 14th.

A telegram from Tsaochuang, received last night, reports that the agreement reached between the bandit delegates and the Government representatives, by which a number of the captured foreigners would be released upon the withdrawal of the troops from the neighbourhood of the brigand stronghold at Paozuku, has proved abortive, as Sun Mei Wao, the bandit leader has repudiated the agreement. The telegram adds that a conference of thirty brigand chiefs was held on Monday, the results of which will be communicated to the Chinese authorities in due course.

It is generally believed that the captives will not be released as speedily as the Chinese authorities had given reason to believe.

The Shantung Provincial Assembly has telegraphed to the Chinese Government demanding the dismissal of the Civil and Military Governors as an expression of governmental censure.

NO ADVANCE TO CHINA.

CONSORTIUM'S POLICY NOT TO BE MODIFIED.

London, May 14th.

In the House of Commons, questioned regarding the Government's policy in view of the Chinese request for the Consortium to make advances to meet current expenditure, Mr. Ronald McNeill declared that the Consortium's policy had always been not to grant loans except to a unified China. The present moment was an inopportune one for modifying this policy.

SITUATION IN CHINA "TOO UNCERTAIN."

Later.

Mr. Ronald McNeill said the situation in China was too uncertain to permit of any rigid declaration of policy in regard to future loans, but generally His Majesty's Government were not in favour of any proposals to create fresh obligations until effective steps had been taken towards consolidation of the existing unsecured or inadequately secured obligations, and provision of suitable security for that purpose. Four of the banking groups constituting the Consortium were, with the approval of their respective governments, about to examine the question of the consolidation of these obligations.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

JOFFE TO LEAVE JAPAN WITHOUT AGREEMENT.

Tokyo, May 14th.

M. Joffe may leave for China in a week's time, according to Viscount Goto's reported statement to the Press, which further appears to indicate the failure of the ex-Mayor's efforts to bring Joffe on to the fisheries question, which he describes as "a purely side-issue." Some disappointment is expressed in the fishers' circles at Joffe's announcement that the officers who will visit passports are coming from Vladivostok, thus delaying a start on the fishing grounds.

JAPANESE NAVAL MINISTER.

Tokyo, May 14th.

Special messages assert that Admiral Takarabe will be appointed Navy Minister.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOOTBALL IN THE STREETS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—I noticed a report of a Police Court case in this morning's Daily Press, in which two small boys were arrested for playing football in Wardley Street and discharged as they were "not annoying other people in the district."

I can assure the worthy Magistrate that the ear-piercing shrieks of the sportsmen have for many months past caused considerable annoyance to those working and residing in the adjacent buildings.

If Wardley Street is intended to be used as a football pitch, why not make a decent job of it? Let it be marked out, and goal posts provided. Some public-spirited citizen will, no doubt, supply the necessary "half-time."—I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

"QUEEN'S ROAD RANGER."

Hongkong, May 15th, 1923.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.
ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS
IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 14th.
Advice from Moscow state that the British Note, coupled with the Vorovsky murder, has evoked numerous open air demonstrations and meetings which have been organised by the local Soviets throughout Russia. Indignation was expressed at the "appalling acts of the Imperial Bourgeoisie" and speakers urged drastic reprisals in violent anti-British speeches.

At Moscow, Chicherin, Bucharin and Trotsky addressed meetings and the last mentioned said that if Russia was unable to achieve her ends peacefully she would move her army and navy. He described Great Britain as Russia's arch-enemy and said the British Press had been most abusive.

RED FUNERAL ACCORDED
VOROVSKY.

LONDON, May 14th.
A veritable "Red" funeral was accorded Vorovsky on the occasion of the deceased's entombment for Berlin. There was a mass of red flowers and wreaths, a red coffin covered with a red cloth, and red banners. One orator at the funeral referred to the struggle against international Fascism.

KRASSIN ARRIVES IN
LONDON.

LONDON, May 14th.
M. Krassin arrived in London last night from Moscow, from whence he had hurried partly by air in order to confer with his colleagues of the Russian Trade Delegation to London on the situation.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIA'S MORE CONCILIATORY
ATTITUDE.
LONDON, May 13th.
The Foreign Office has received the Soviet's reply to the British Note of May 8th. It is a lengthy, argumentative reply, suggesting a desire for further discussion rather than definitely accepting or rejecting Marquis Curzon's demands. The Cabinet is to consider the reply to-night, when it will decide whether its tone is such as to justify a belief that the Soviet policy of unprincipled bargaining has given place to a more reasonable attitude. It is pointed out that the British Note, which is officially described as "a serious communication," not "an ultimatum," has already had the effect of slightly improving the Soviet's attitude towards Britain.

LONDON, May 14th.
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has received a telegram from Livorno, despatched from Moscow, declaring that the Soviet Government is prepared to settle the Russo-British differences in a conciliatory manner, as is proved by its decision to release the trawlers.

RUSSIANS ANXIOUS FOR A
CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 14th.
The Russian Note as published by the morning's papers, states that satisfactory relations with the Soviets cannot be achieved by ultimatums, threats and regrets. It says Lord Curzon has not cited a single case supporting his assertion that the Soviet has deliberately thrown down challenges. It characterises the British quotations regarding Russian propaganda as a combination of invented, falsified and arbitrarily supplemented extracts from deciphered telegrams. It expresses willingness to compensate Mrs. Sun Harding and Mr. Davidson's family, provided Britain agrees similarly respecting Russian citizens. It suggests an International Conference to decide the question of territorial waters and promises to abide by the decision thereon. The Note denies that the Soviets have persecuted any religion, whatever, and agrees that the Russian Note replying to British representation on this subject may be regarded as non-existent. It declares that the Soviets highly value their present relation with Britain, which they desire to maintain and develop. It proposes a conference at which both sides can not only settle secondary points of dispute, but definitely regulate to the fullest extent the relations of the two Governments.

ART O'BRIEN CASE.

COURT OF APPEAL'S DECISION
TO STAND.

LONDON, May 14th.
The House of Lords by a majority have decided that they have no jurisdiction to interfere with the Court of Appeal's decision in the case of Art O'Brien.

Following this decision, the Cabinet is introducing an Indemnity Bill immediately after Whitman covering the Home Secretary.

LONDON, May 14th.
Art O'Brien arrived at Euston early this morning in the charge of Scotland Yard detectives. There were few spectators. In view of the House of Lords decision, his case will be brought up in the Court of Appeal on May 16th.

LONDON, May 14th.
It is understood that in view of the House of Lords decision, the Home Secretary has formally tendered his resignation which the Government has not accepted.

LATEST CABLES.

FATAL FIRE AND FLOOD.
FIFTY PERSONS PERISH AT U. S.
HEALTH RESORT.

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, May 14th.
Fire and flood have devastated the well-known resort at Hot Springs. Seventeen persons are known to have been drowned, and it is reported that there were fifty fatalities. A raging torrent of water swept the main street, smashed the shops and carried off the goods in stock.

The Grand Rapids Hotel was set on fire by lightning. The fire spread to the business district and it is reported that it destroyed the Marquette Hotel, endangering the entire city. Several persons were incinerated.

RUBBER RESTRICTION.

SCHEME DECLARED "ONLY HALF
A SCHEME."

LONDON, May 14th.
Presiding at a meeting of the Kapar Para Rubber Estates Company Limited, the Chairman, Mr. Baumann declared that the rubber restriction scheme was only half a scheme. The matter would never be settled satisfactorily until they could get a central selling agency able to deal on market as well as to control the output in the East.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GERMAN PROPOSALS.
GERMAN DISAPPOINTMENT AT
ITALIAN AND BRITISH REPLY.

BERLIN, May 14th.
According to the *Volkszeitung*, German circles are most disappointed at the brusqueness of the British Note, chiefly because it does not mention the German suggestion to submit the reparations problem to a committee of international experts.

The next move is unlikely to be before Whitman. The newspapers agree that the Allied Note does not improve the prospects of a settlement. The *Tagblatt* says Marquis Curzon's note does not encourage those who believed the door to negotiations was open. The *Stimme* organ, the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, says the Note sounds like acquiescence in Premier Poincaré's mean policy of chicane. The *Berliner Zeitung* states that Marquis Curzon and Signor Mussolini might have saved Europe, but have become France's puppets. The *Tagblatt* says, however, advocates a reply filling the gap indicated by Britain and Italy. The *Forwörter* thinks the Anglo-Italian wishes might be met regarding specifying the guarantees for an international loan.

KING AND QUEEN ARRIVE
HOME.WELCOME BY ITALIANS
IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 14th.
Their Majesties the King and Queen returned to Buckingham Palace from Italy last evening. They were cordially greeted in the course of their journey across France and eight French and British destroyers escorted the royal steamer from Calais. A royal salute marked their arrival at Dover where thousands in the vicinity of the pier lustily welcomed them home. There were also striking greetings on arrival in London, the throng including many London Fascists, whilst a little Italian girl presented the Queen with a bouquet on behalf of the Italian Legion.

INDIAN LAWLESSNESS.

SPREAD ATTRIBUTED TO AGITATORS.

CALCUTTA, May 14th.
According to a communication, the recent spread of lawlessness in the Midnapore district is due to agitators stirring up the South Indian States. A crowd of several thousands at Silda Pargana on April 26th rescued ten South Indian looters from custody and attacked the Magistrate and Police Superintendent, wounding the latter. The same day, a Police Inspector attached to the Jamboni Police fired at and slightly injured two assailants. A detachment of military has since been despatched and many arrests made. Order has now been restored.

U. S. AND MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, May 14th.
A conference of United States and Mexican delegates has opened to discuss differences between the two Governments.

RUBBER DIVIDEND.

AMSTERDAM RUBBER COMPANY'S
PROFITS.

THE HAGUE, May 14th.
The annual report of the Amsterdam Rubber Company shows that the cost price has been reduced from 10d. to 7½d. per 500 grammes.

A dividend of 8 per cent. is declared for 1922 compared with nothing the previous year.

EXCHANGE MARKET.

LONDON, May 14th.
Foreign exchange rates are as follows: Marks 210.000. Sterling has improved to 4.62. French francs are steady between 69 and 70.

EMPIRE BOXING CONTEST.

LONDON, May 14th.
At Holland Park Hall, in the twenty-rounds British Empire heavy-weight championship, Joe Beckett, the holder knocked out Dick Smith in the seventeenth round.

SUMMARY COURT JUDGMENT.

WITNESS FINED \$50 FOR
REPRESENTING HIMSELF AS
DEFENDANT.

After giving judgment in a Summary Court case yesterday morning, the Puisne Judge (His Honour Mr. Justice Cum-pota) imposed a fine of \$50 upon one of the witnesses in the case for misrepresenting himself in the witness box during the hearing of the case as the defendant. He was given the alternative of three weeks' imprisonment.

The case was the one in which Ho Han Yauk sued Ma Kuo Sun for a declaration that he, the plaintiff, was a tenant of two floors in a house in Mercer Street; for an order that he should be allowed to resume full possession of the premises on completion of repairs; and for damages for breach of covenant for quiet enjoyment of the premises.

His Honour, giving judgment, said: "The plaintiff was the tenant of two floors in Mercer Street, Victoria, and he claimed against the defendant who is the landlord."

(1) For a declaration that plaintiff is the tenant of the premises.
(2) For an order that plaintiff be allowed to resume full possession of the premises at the completion of the repairs.
(3) For damages for breach of covenant for quiet enjoyment.

By communications on various dates commencing on 1st of August, 1921, the defendant gave notice to the plaintiff to quit the premises. Some of these communications purported to be from the defendant himself, others were from his architects or other representatives. The letter dated 25th September, 1922, was signed by the defendant's architects and purported to be a notice under Section 4 (1) (f) of the Rents Ordinance, 1922, stating that it was intended to reconstruct the premises as a new building. The plaintiff objected to leaving the premises without an undertaking that he would be allowed to re-occupy upon completion of reconstruction. This was refused and the plaintiff continued in occupation. Various letters were sent to the plaintiff notifying the commencement of alterations. Finally on 28th February, 1923, the defendant commenced to pull down the building which by reason of these operations became unfit for habitation. The plaintiff thereupon left the premises. On March 1st the plaintiff's solicitors, Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, wrote to the defendant's architects requesting inspection of the plans. Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, on examining the plans, discovered that the reconstruction intended was not such as to make the tenement a new building under Section 4, and that the notice to quit under that Section was therefore invalid. They also informed the defendant by letter on March 2nd. On March 3rd, the tenant returned to the premises and slept there on the night of the 3rd and 4th March. The landlord had no knowledge of this occupation.

The position now is briefly as follows:—The plaintiff has been driven out of the premises by the defendant's rebuilding operations which made it impossible for him to remain in the house. "It is agreed that the notices were given and the operations undertaken in good faith—so that Section 20 which deals with *malis fides* does not apply. But, as now appears, the notices were in fact void under the Ordinance and the defendant has no right to disturb the tenant in his possession as he has done. What are then the tenant's rights,—has he lost his possession? And if so, can he be reinstated? "In my opinion his possession is gone—he can no longer claim the protection accorded to a statutory tenant by the Ordinance. I cannot accept the position that when he left the premises he intended to retain possession. True, he left some of his furniture on the premises. But in my opinion this was for his own convenience and probably because he had at the time no place to go. Again he returned and slept two nights in the house after he had left. But his solicitors had by that time explained his legal position and he was anxious, naturally, to assert any right he might possess. Very significant, in my opinion, is the fact that he made no tender or offer of payment of rent before leaving, although his rent was payable in advance and was therefore actually due at the time of his quitting. In my opinion, he did not intend to pay rent until he could again resume possession, as he undoubtedly hoped to do later on. On the facts then, I conclude that he gave up possession and is no longer a tenant in actual occupation, actually or constructively, and there is no power to reinstate him. Can he, then, recover damages for breach of the covenant for quiet enjoyment? Here again I think that he fails. True, the landlord's notices were bad under the Statute but they were, I think, good at common law—they terminated the tenancy and put an end to the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SCOTTISH SPORT.

CELTIC WIN THE CUP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, April 14th.

The final of the Scottish Cup, played in Glasgow, like many another deciding tie, proved rather a disappointment. The conditions were excellent, the sides were well matched, yet play never reached a high standard. From start to finish the respective defences had the opposing attack held safely, and a game of perpetual check had little interest for the spectators. In the end the Celtic won by the only goal scored in the match, and on the run of the play they deserved their victory. In a goalless draw there was not much between the teams. There was now and again a flash of brilliance by the forwards, but against the tackling of the half-backs and the skilful defence of the backs they made little impression, and the goalkeepers were little troubled. The second half was brighter, but ten minutes of almost constant attack brought the Hibernians nothing in the shape of a goal. This had been a bad time for the Celtic, about the worst they had in the game. Surviving it, they went on the win. After twenty minutes play, the issue was decided. The Hibernians had thrown back a Celtic attack, but it came again and a fine cross by McFarlane tempted Harper from his goal. For Casaday was running. The Hibernian goalkeeper appeared to have mistimed his effort, and in addition, the bounce of the ball was awkward for him. The result was that Casaday saw his chance, and, ducking to the ball, he headed it into the empty goal. While the scorer's effort was good, he should never have got the chance. A rally by the Hibernians found Shaw in difficult position, but for some time before the finish the result was assured. The Celtic won because they developed an unexpected strength at half-back, and were quite as good as their opponents in the rear line.

ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

It was thought that the Scottish League Championship would be settled as Rangers only required to win their game to secure the honour. The Ibrox club, however, were beaten again by Albion Rovers, who it will be recalled, on a former occasion frustrated Rangers' hopes in the Scottish Cup in a similarly unexpected fashion. Menaced with relegation, Albion Rovers put forth a special effort, and they played a winning game from the start. Later Rangers drew with St. Mirren. The reverse merely delays Rangers' capture of the flag, as with four games still to go, it is inconceivable that they will fail to secure the two points necessary. On the other hand, the victory of Albion Rovers gives them a fighting chance of saving their position, as they are but two points worse off than the county rivals, Hamilton Academical. The latter at home lost a point to Dundee in a goalless draw. Clyde are not yet quite secure from relegation.

Rangers..... 2 Falkirk..... 0
Albion Rovers..... 2 Rangers..... 1
Ayr United..... 2 Partick Thistle..... 1
Clyde..... 3 Motherwell..... 0
Alloa..... 0 Airdrieonians..... 3
Hamilton Aca..... 0 Dundee..... 0
Hearts..... 0 Aberdeen..... 0
Kilmarnock..... 3 Morton..... 2
Raith Rovers..... 2 Hibs..... 0
Rangers..... 1 St. Mirren..... 1
Celtic..... 2 Partick Thistle..... 0
Clyde..... 1 Third Lanark..... 0
DUNDEE.

The "surplus" Rugby games were not of great importance. Heriot's School P.F.s concluded their season as they began it in mid-September, with a victory. Indeed, the only partial check they have received in a recent campaign was when they drew with Peter Park on Tyndale, and then they were without one-third of their usual team. Newcastle Northern, their latest victims, have a big reputation in their own district, but although the Heriot's were without several of their leading players, they won easily by 19 to 2. The P.F.s of Royal High School and Institution had a good fight for the latter winning by 14 to 10. Hawick, who are now the Border Champions, defeated Kelso by 14 to 10—a capital game.

tenant's common law rights. There is some doubt whether a covenant for quiet enjoyment is implied on a monthly tenancy. But it does not, I think, attach to a purely statutory tenancy—as this one was on February 25th. When the common law tenancy goes the covenant goes too. There is, however, a remedy open to the tenant. He has a right to complain of the trespass to his possession by which he was driven out of the house and lost his tenancy.

"The plaintiff has included no claim for trespass on his writ. But I have given him leave to amend so as to put forward this claim. On the question of damages I have to tell him that the tenant, who has a large family, has been driven out of his house. Up to the date of hearing he had not been able to get the accommodation he needed. Such accommodation is notoriously difficult to find. I think that he is entitled to substantial damages and I award him \$500. This does not carry costs for the amendment was not made till the hearing had terminated. The defendant must therefore have his costs of the action.

"There is one matter which I must mention here. When the defendant was called to give evidence at the hearing a man went into the box who gave the name of the defendant and was sworn in that name. When cross-examined he persisted that he was the defendant. But on being further pressed he admitted that he was not really the defendant, whose surname is Ma, but the defendant's partner, whose surname is Lau. I have intimated to the defendant's solicitor that I desire to see this man Lau before the Court."

Lau came before the Court accordingly, and in asking him why he had given his name as Ma, his Honour remarked, "to him, 'You are an educated man, you ought to know better.'"

Lau admitted that he had given the wrong name, but said that as he was the defendant's partner he thought he had the right to impersonate him. He was not fully conversant with the laws of the Colony.

"It is impossible for you to do this sort of thing," his Honour remarked when inflicting the fine.

TEACHING OF HISTORY.

SHOULD IT BE INTERNATIONAL?

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. E. B. Osborn, literary editor of the *Morning Post*, who are old antagonists in print, met on April 10th for the first time in verbal conflict on the platform at the London School of Economics in Houghton-street, Aldwych, the subject for discussion being the question, "Should the Teaching of History be on a National Basis?"

Mr. H. G. Wells, who takes the view that the teaching of history should be international, said that his thesis was that history is not many subjects, but one subject, and that it should be taught in much the same terms in all civilised countries. He was there to advocate the teaching of world history, as distinct from easier to teach, and easier to grasp and understand than the present historical instruction. The only way to comprehend the history of any country was by learning it as part, and in its proper proportion, of the general history of mankind. He urged such teaching because it had become an urgent political necessity. The nations of Europe to-day were suffocating and festering in pits of stale and unvarnished history. A too limited historical teaching had been a heavy curse on the world—especially Europe—during the last 100 years. The development of transport had been unparalleled in the whole history of human progress. There had been an enormous increase in productive power, and also in the destructive side of war, though there was no increase in the decisiveness of war. The World was becoming one economic system, and one financial system, needing a common control. Nations were built upon history, and most of the nations had been built on uncomprehending history. The only possibility of securing a wider and safer arrangement of human affairs lay in a wider and safer vision of one nation and people in relation to the whole adventure of mankind.

Mr. E. B. Osborn, opposing Mr. Wells' views, said that the theory that had been propounded seemed to him utterly unsound. It seemed to him that Mr. Wells was inspired by the wish to make war impossible, or at any rate less probable, by ceasing to foster national sentiment in schools and colleges. Time, he believed, would confute Mr. Wells' plan for destroying national sentiment by stopping the study of history from the national standpoint. It was possible, he believed, to show that Mr. Wells' whole conception of internationalism was based on a false analogy and a fallacious materialism. Believing as he did that war was deeply rooted in the nature of man, and that the study of history from a national standpoint helped to strengthen the morals of the nation, he was compelled to oppose Mr. Wells in this matter. All the same, he did not object to teaching history to advanced pupils in such a way that they might learn to understand the aspirations of other nations. The teaching of history should really begin at home in the family. Children should know and take a pride in their family's past.

The Chairman said he thought they would all agree with Mr. Wells that a great deal of the teaching of history in the past had been very bad, very unenlightened, and very unintelligible. What did they want history for? First, to give them an intelligent view of the world in which they lived; secondly, as an influence for the formation of character; and thirdly, as a discipline for the training of judgment. In order to give an intelligent view of the world's history, if he had the historical training of a child, he should introduce it to the cave men at the age of 5, and go on to the Babylonians, Assyrians, and Egyptians, and then proceed to illustrate the heroes of Greece and Rome, until, about the end of the tenth year, he would arrive at the period of Julius Caesar, carrying through the scheme on a broad and general outline, and giving England its proper perspective, until he brought the child to modern times. They could then specialise on this or that period of national history. The teaching of history hitherto—though not perhaps in the most recent years—had been too exclusively political and military, and too little attention had been given to the great men of science.

Vincent Burnham proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Fisher for presiding.

EMPEROR VERSUS WIZARD.

KU-KLUX-KLANSMEN AT
LOGGERHEADS.

NEW YORK, April 14th.

The Ku Klux Klan, with its two million adherents, is rapidly going to pieces through internal dissension. A sheriff sits in the Emperor's Palace at Atlanta, Georgia, and warrants are out for the chief cashier, and the chief investigator, on charges of embezzlement. Mr. William Joseph Simmons, founder of the order, and Imperial Wizard Evans are fighting in the Georgia Superior Court for the control of the Invisible Empire.

Until a year ago, Simmons was undisputed head of the Klan as Imperial Wizard; then a bloodless revolution put the Evans faction into control, and Simmons was relegated to the background with the empty title of Emperor. Recently he attempted a coup d'état by organizing the Kamelia Klan for women. Imperial Wizard Evans issued a decree forbidding the Klansmen to give it countenance, and Emperor Simmons retaliated with a proclamation declaring himself the highest officer of the Klan, and directing the Klansmen to ignore Evans' order. At the same time Evans called a "klovo-cation" to discuss his own project for extending the Invisible Empire into Europe.

The Emperor seized the Palace, backed by a Court order restraining the Wizard from interfering with him. After three hours' elated, he was elected by the Court as the Wizard's demand, and the sheriff assumed the throne and the real prize at stake—the control of the Imperial treasury. The latest move is the Emperor's—em-bezzlement charges.—*Times*.

The country is being taxed out of existence.—*Sir Eric Geddes*.

For the first time within our memory the larger part of the electorate belongs to no party.—*Mr. Austen Chamberlain*.

CHILD, CRIMINALS UNDER

BOLSHEVIK RULE.

TERRIBLE REVELATIONS.

[FROM DONALD DAY OF THE "CHICAGO TRIBUNE"]

RIGA, April 15th.

In an effort to fight "The Plague of Children in Moscow," the "Cheka" has announced the organization of a special branch which will be known as "The Children's Cheka." All members of this new department of the dreaded Soviet Secret Service will be children, the oldest members being boys and girls of 10 years of age. Commenting upon this step, the Moscow *Izvestia*, one of the official Bolshevik newspapers, states that the hordes of beggar children, which overrun Moscow would be a disgrace to any civilised country, and that Russia may be called "a country of orphaned." Other Moscow papers during the past month have published many articles regarding the children problem.

It is estimated that more than 15,000 homeless, orphaned children are living in the abandoned houses and cellars of Moscow to-day. Many attempts have been made to gather these children into Soviet children homes located in the vicinity of Moscow. It was discovered that the children would not remain in these institutions, but would desert, sometimes taking with them many of their new-found friends. The Moscow *Pravda* declares:

"Russia enjoys the sad fame of having more orphans than any other country in the world. From every portion of Russia they flock into the cities, and from every city they beg and steal their way into Moscow. Moscow is over-run with them. No one knows how many are living in the city at present. However, we do know that 14 and 15 year old boys murder and rob and bring their loot to their mistresses, who are only 12 and 13 years old. The keepers of the worst haunts in Moscow have been found to be boys averaging in age from 15 to 17. Agents of the Moscow Soviet investigating these conditions have found girl prostitutes of 10 and 11 years old, who practically live on vodka and cocaine."

"The horrible conditions are fast breeding a criminal class, with which our police will have to fight in future years. There are no criminal statistics for Moscow or other Russian cities at present, but if such statistics were compiled the total number of murders, disappearances without trace, robberies, and hold ups would be terrifying. And children are responsible for many of these. The illegal drug and liquor traffic carried on by these children is enormous and a result of its investigation the Moscow Soviet has asked the All-Russian Central Executive Committee to take immediate measures to combat this peril. The committee in turn has ordered the Extraordinary Commission (the "Cheka") to form a special children's Cheka to fight this class of infant criminals."

SOVIET CORRUPTION OF THE YOUNG.

In Petrograd the *Krasnaya Gazeta* notices that the homeless children of that city migrate to Moscow. Papers published in provincial cities throughout Russia also report migratory movement. The *Izvestia* writes:

"The streets of Moscow swarm with little cigarette dealers, with little beggars, little pickpockets, and 'hold-up' men, as well as little prostitutes. This shows the decline of our home life, of our education, of the increasing unemployment, and of the general demoralization of the people. During the past five years of Soviet control, especially during the cold months of winter, parents have sent their children into the streets to beg or steal a piece of wood with which to keep warm, or to beg or steal some food with which to stave off starvation. Later, when thousands of parents discovered they could not support their children, they gave them over to the care of the Soviet Government, and they were placed in homes."

But they did not stay in these homes, states the writer, who reports that in many of these Soviet institutions the children did not get as much to eat as they received at home. The Communist theory taught in these homes, "that everything belongs to everybody" also had a bad effect on the minds of the children, who were in reality trained in the principles of thievery. The *Izvestia* continues:

"Criminality among minors is increasing in a horrible way. Nimble little hands grab everything that is left unwatched for a moment, and the proceeds of these robberies are always 'invested' in vodka or cocaine, or gambled away. Foreigners have been heard to say that while the children in Moscow are very expensive, still it is cheaper to take a cab and avoid the certainty of having your pocket picked by the begging children."

The great majority of the Russian newspapers state that the Soviet Government is powerless to reform these conditions. They say that instead of more children's homes being opened, many homes are being closed because of lack of funds. Reformers in Russia are unknown now, and there are but few homes for defective children. The classrooms of the few schools which are at present operating in Moscow receive three separate groups of children daily, who receive from two to three hours' instruction. A few fortunate children possess school books, but even these are taken by youthful robbers, who re-sell them to parents in the market place. With these conditions the newspapers report that Russia's coming generation will be a nation of degenerates.

GUNNER TO GOVERNOR.

GENERAL RICHARDSON'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

A "ranker" officer, Major-General G. S. Richardson, who has had a brilliant career in the British Army, has been appointed Administrator of Western Samoa, part of the former German island now held by New Zealand under a mandate of the League of Nations. General Richardson, who is 53, joined the Royal Garrison Artillery as a gunner at the age of 18. At the outbreak of the European War he was a liaison officer at the War Office, having passed the Staff College and attained the rank of major. In the interval he had served several years as instructor in gunnery to the New Zealand Local Forces. He organised the Naval Brigade which served at Antwerp.

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ROYAL TROUSSEAU GOWNS.
A NOTE OF SIMPLICITY.

[FROM A WOMAN CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

The note of the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon's trousseau was simplicity; the bride's dresses were of the lightest and finest materials and of great beauty but no splendour.

A delightful Handley-Seymour garden-party frock was of white organdy and broderie anglaise. There were no sleeves, but the broderie was brought down in a deep cape round the shoulders, covering the upper part of the arm, and reappeared on the wide skirt, and was also on the pointed bodice. Another Handley-Seymour gown was an evening frock of black lace and plumed chiffon, made with a square neck. With it was a lovely cloak of black lace and net, and into the big collar pink roses were introduced. A black and white "Simplicia" day frock was Spanish looking, with a curious bolero cape effect; it was of black marocain, the skirt, which was draped at the side hanging in a panel at the back. The bolero was braided in white soutache over a white chiffon under-bodice, and there was a full of black tulle at the neck. A tennis frock was of apple-green cotton crepon, with plenty of room in the draped skirt and edged with periwinkle blue silk. The huge silk-covered hook and eye which fastened the back was made to replace a buckle.

Her tea-gowns included a pretty much-room colour mezzurin lace mounted on chiffon of the same shade, made with a long panel at the back, which formed a short train, and lace draperies at the sides. There was a low-waisted girdle finished with tassels of white beads. An evening frock was of shrimp pink and silver brocade and with silk net sleeves embroidered in silver and pink ribbon and large pink pearl "bubbles".

There were a large number of hats, some of them in the Quaker cloche bonnet shape, of which Lady Elizabeth is so fond. There were, however, also a number of shapes which were more important looking. A Simplicia turban was of a swathed Oriental brocade, of which sapphire blue was the dominant colour. There was a wide navy horse-hair hat, untrimmed save for the bow of itself which crossed the upturned back. There was a pretty black crinoline trimmed with pink roses, and a beige crepe de Chine hat had a most uncommon finish made of a hooped lace veil which could be turned back over the crown. A brown crinoline hat had a shaded feather, and there was also a little black hat with a fez mount.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN
U.S. SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT.

In the declaration made by the Supreme Court of the United States on April 9th that the Act of Congress under which the minimum wage for women and girls in the district of Columbia had been fixed is unconstitutional the Court was divided. Five were for the declaration and three against it. Chief Justice Taft being among the dissenters. The decision, which is said to be vehemently debated, is likely to strengthen the agitation for a constitutional amendment which would require a two-thirds majority of the Court to set aside an Act of Congress.

The majority of the Court takes its stand on freedom of contract, believed to be guaranteed by the fifth Amendment to the Constitution. It holds that if Congress could fix a minimum wage it could also fix a maximum wage, and thus abolish private right of contract for the purchase or sale of labour. The fact that the Minimum Wage Board had prescribed varying minima for different forms of employment was cited as demonstrating the "fatal uncertainty of the Act"; while its defectiveness was held to be shown in its concern only with the necessities of one party to the contract and ignoring the necessities of the employer, who is prohibited from adjusting compensation to the differing merits of his employees.

The Chief Justice and his fellow dissenters argued that there was no greater police power in Congress and the State Legislatures to regulate working conditions than to regulate wages, and that since there had been wide uniformity in the view that working conditions could be prescribed by the law-making bodies, it followed that wages were also a proper subject for legislation.

"SPOONING" & CHARACTER.

The Bureau of Social Hygiene established by Mr. John Rockefeller, Junior, is canvassing college women throughout the U.S.A. requesting them to make frank confession of their personal vices in order that the bureau may be guided in the work of training boys and girls. The bureau believes it is essential for this purpose to learn something of the life experiences of sensible, intelligent women, who can be relied upon to furnish thoughtful, frank statements. One questionnaire is addressed to unmarried women and the other to married women and widows. All are asked to tell the age at which they commenced to "spoon," and what effect "spooning" had upon the quality of their characters. Bachelor girls are requested to state why they are "unmarried" and what subjects are most interesting to them. Married women and widows are asked to describe four phases of their lives—from childhood to fourteen, from that age to marriage; and late life. "Has married life been happy; if not, why?" is one question. Others are: "Were you strongly attracted towards young men? Describe this attraction. Did you indulge with one or more young men in the indiscretions usually embraced in the term 'spooning'? If so, how far did you go?" The answers will be treated with the strictest confidence. The questionnaires were made up by men and women highly experienced in sociological research, who believe that the responses will have a scientific value.—Daily Telegraph.

BABIES' CHANCE OF LIFE.

A baby born in the United States today has less chance of living a week than the average octogenarian, according to statistics recently compiled by the American Child Health Association, of which Mr. Herbert Hoover is president. Two hundred thousand babies out of nearly 2,500,000 born in America every year die before they are one year old. Every eleventh baby born alive is lost.

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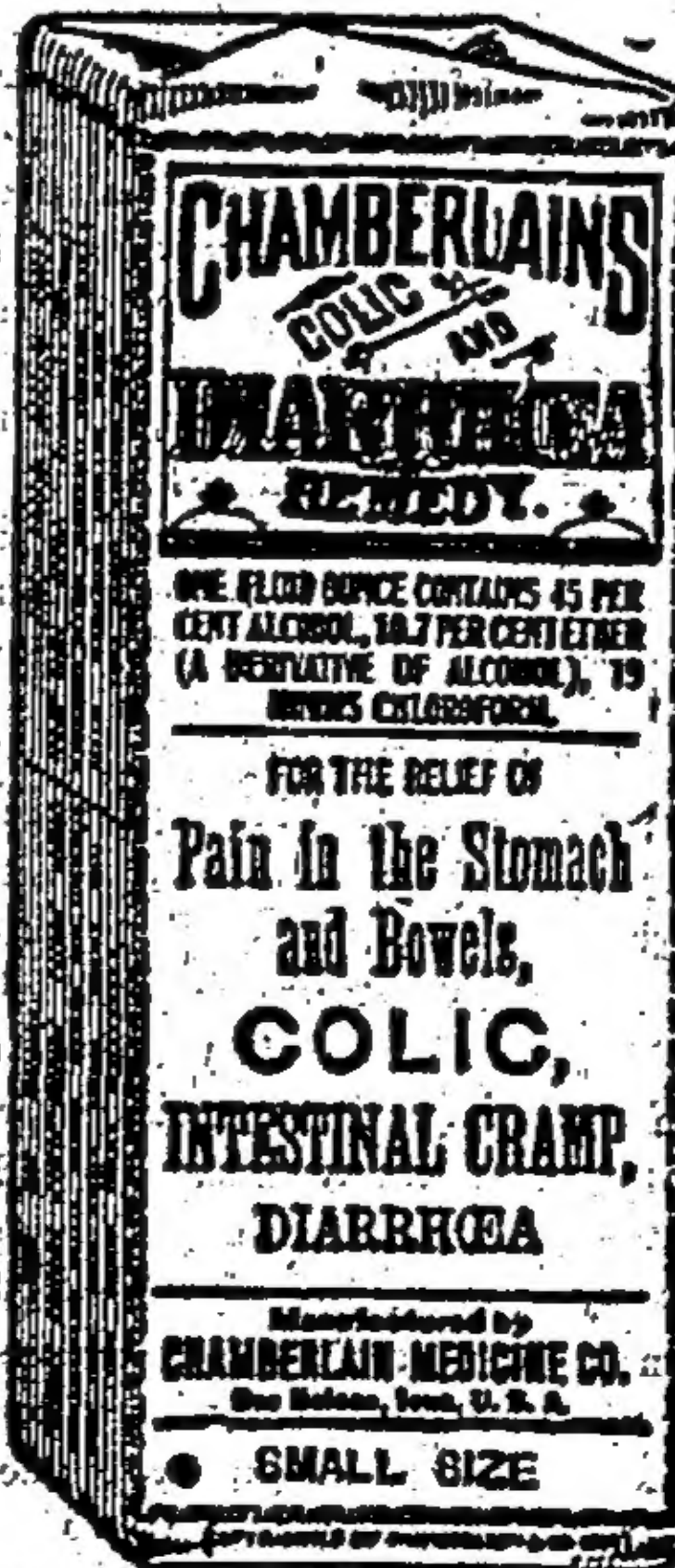
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SEA-POWER.

MR. AMERY ON NAVAL REDUCTIONS.

The Duke of Northumberland on March 31st presided at the annual dinner of the Institution of Naval Architects at the Connaught Rooms.

Mr. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral Earl Beatty, First Sea Lord, spoke on the cuts in tonnage and personnel in the Navy since the Armistice.

The Chairman, proposing "The Royal Navy," referred to the onerous duties of the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary for War. They were called upon to see any dangers that arise in the near or distant future. Last year they had the Geddes report, which was based on an assumption that there would be no more war for at least ten years. On his return from the Geneva Conference Mr. Lloyd George said he had been trying to ensure peace for the next eight months—(laughter)—and within about three months of being informed of that Lloyd George said they had the Turks tearing up the treaty of Sevres and marching on Constantinople.

He just mentioned these things as showing the difficulties that confronted our statesmen. But those difficulties served a useful purpose, and that was to prove the readiness of our Navy and Army for any emergency that might come along. They had seen what had happened at Chanak, and how the Navy had got together an impenetrable barrier in the Straits. He could not help thinking that those who were so ardent for disarmament began at the wrong end.

The peace of Europe depended not on disarmament, but on the pooling of our arms. Had that friendship which existed between Great Britain and France been extended to include some of the other nations of the League of Nations, and especially some of the maritime nations of the League, we should then have had a real combination against any Power which might endanger the peace of Europe—a real guarantee of the security of civilisation in future.

WHOLE FLEET SCRAPPED.
Mr. Amery, in response, said he wondered if the public realised the extent of the reductions which had been carried out not only since the armistice but since the Washington Conference. They had scrapped thirty-five battleships and battle cruisers of 350,000 tons, 83 cruisers of 220,000 tons, 250 destroyers, 95 torpedo-boats, 101 submarines, and 100 other vessels of war, making a total of 16,000,000 tons. This did not include 270,000 tons under construction which had been scrapped, or a vast mass of auxiliary vessels of one sort or the other—something like 200 million tons of combatant ships—the greatest engine of war the world had ever seen.

As to the personnel, in the last twelve months they had reduced this by 20,000 officers and men, and only those who were in close touch with the Navy could know what a national capital of ability, of tradition, and of nobility of spirit had been sacrificed. They had done all this to avert, if they could, any new competition in naval armaments. One reason that had not weighed with them in connection with those reductions was the idea that either the lessons of the war or of their post-war experience had suggested that the need for the Navy in their scheme of national defence was less than it was before.

COMMAND OF THE SEA.
On the contrary he believed we depended more than ever on the Navy. The basis of civilisation and fighting efficiency in war was in transportation. Whatever might have been the developments in the science of railway engineering or in land or aviation, their science as naval architects had more than kept them ahead, and it was upon the surface of the sea that the maximum of efficiency in transportation could be secured. They must depend on the command of the sea. The warship would always be the most efficient means by which the maximum of offensive and defensive armaments could be conveyed to any part of the world. The command of the air was dependent upon the command of the sea. The warship would always sustain the efficiency of the sea service. He doubted whether the Navy, in spite of the reductions, had ever been so efficient as it was to-day. (Cheers.)

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, proposing "The Mercantile Marine," said the First Lord had spoken of the great cuts in the Navy and the destruction of vessels most of which formed part of the Grand Fleet which he had the honour to command, and the reduction of a large number of trained personnel who were his comrades in the war. To him that task was one which made his heart bleed. It was not sufficiently brought to the notice of the public that the Mercantile Marine had suffered in almost equal proportion by the great economic stress which the Empire had just passed through.

PLANS TO SAVE FARMING. EXPERTS' ADVICE.

The Agricultural Tribunal of Investigation appointed by the British Government has presented an interim report. The chief recommendations are briefly as follows:—
Agreeing with the proposals of the Committee on Credit Facilities which refer to long-term credit, they suggest that farmers organizing for the joint handling of their products should be able to obtain credit for the erection of buildings and purchase of plant.

An immediate and material reduction of railway rates on farm produce and supplies.
A measure of relief from local rates pending the settlement of the complex problem of rating.

Importers of wheat flour should be required to send 25 per cent. of wheat offals to 75 per cent. of flour. An export duty on wheat offals.

A duty of 10s. a quarter on imported malting barley.
A duty of 20s. per cwt. on hop imports, with a preference of one-third in favour of Dominion imports. Abolition of Hop Control.

Imports of foreign potatoes only under general licence.
Continued exemption of sugar beet production from the Excise.
Encouragement of societies or companies with plant for handling milk.
(Continued on next column.)

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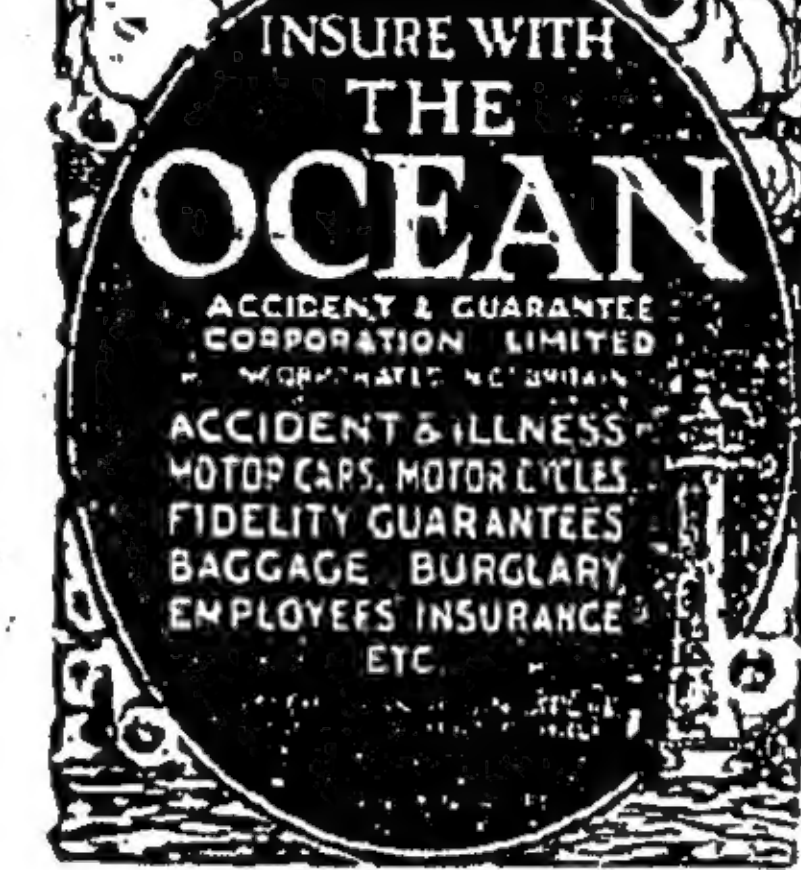
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BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KUNSHANG"	Sunday	20th May, Noon.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HOPSHANG"	Tuesday	22nd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Tuesday	22nd May, Noon.
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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSHANG"	Friday	25th May, Noon.
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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"ESANG"	Sunday	27th May, Noon.
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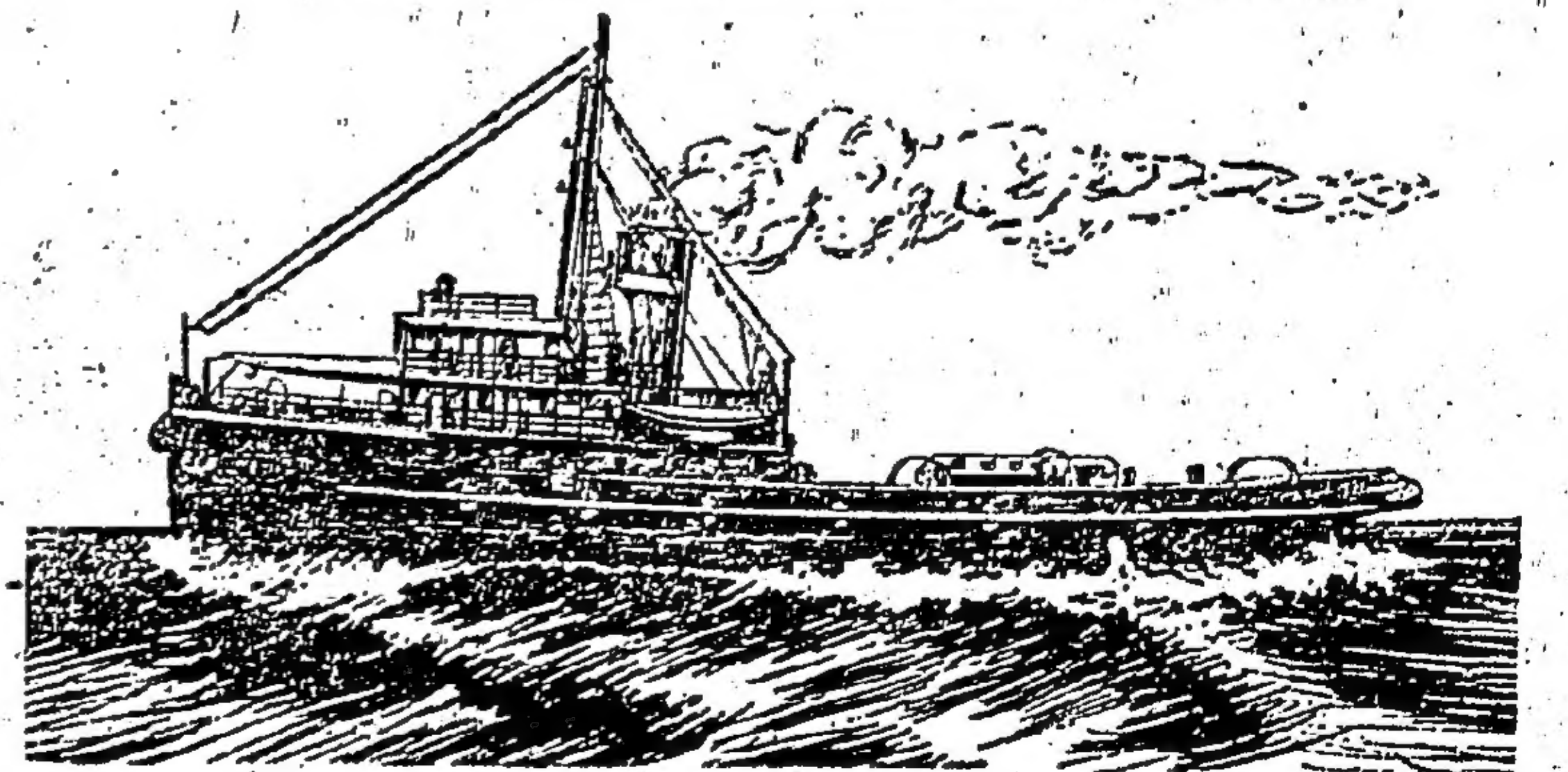
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"NYANZA"	7,000	30th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"LAHORE"	8,252	4th June	Spore, Colombo & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	4,700	6th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"JEYPORE"	5,218	13th June	do.
"SARDINIA"	5,580	13th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	5,997	27th June	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	5,513	28th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,241	11th July	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,092	25th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	4,686	26th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	8th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,241	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MACDONALD"	10,512	5th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,062	19th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,905	3rd Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS" 4,824 13th June Calcutta via Singapore & Penang

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN" 4,700 2nd June Marseilles, London & Antwerp, via Suez Canal, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union R.R. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Cape of Good Hope, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Sydney & Melbourne.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"CHAKRATA"	5,682	19th May	Japan.
"DELTA"	5,700	20th May, 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"JANUS"	4,824	22nd May	Japan.
"SOUDAN"	4,686	24th May	Shanghai only.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	3rd June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.
First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.E.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels weighing not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passages, Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

S.S.	For BOSTON and NEW YORK
"EASTERN PRINCE"	on or about 18th May.
"ROMAN PRINCE"	on or about 11th June.
"GALIC PRINCE"	on or about 1st July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.Incorporated in Great Britain
21, George's Building
Telephone: Central 8165
Telegrams (Furness)**O. S. K.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
"AMUR MARU" (Calling at Marseilles) ... Thursday, 14th June

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 1st June

POMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"SUMATRA MARU" (calling at Penang) ... Monday, 21st May

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service

"KIBI MARU" ... Tuesday, 5th June

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Friday, 1st June

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

AFRICA MARU ... Wednesday, 16th May

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—

Panama and Colon Ports.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Saturday, 17th July

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe & Yokohama.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Monday, 28th May

"ALPS MARU" (Direct Moji) ... Wednesday, 8th June

KHELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.

"AMARU MARU" ... Thursday, 24th May

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOBBY MARU" ... For sailing dates and full particulars apply to—
Tel. Central No. 650. E. BEHRE, Manager.**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
NINGPO	"KANSU"	On 16th May, D.L.
BOHLOW & SINGAPORE	"CHIN HUA"	On 17th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 17th May, Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KUNGSCHOW"	On 18th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 18th May, Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 22nd May, D.L.
BOHLOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 22nd May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 22nd May, Noon.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 22nd May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 26th May, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 30th May, Noon.

Excellent Saloon accommodation, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Peking), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "T" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone Central 33.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, John Swire & Sons, Ltd.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, & other ports.
"CHANGSHA"	21st May	27th May, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

Telephone Central No. 36.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.**TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO**

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

S.S. "Doylestown"	Due Hongkong 25th May.
U.S.S. "Mursa"	Leave Hongkong 25th May.
	Due Hongkong 24th June.
	Leave Hongkong 24th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "Mursa"	Due Hongkong 17th May.
U.S.S. "West Ivan"	Leave Hongkong 18th May.
	Due Hongkong 10th June.
	Leave Hongkong 11th June.

*Omnia Saigon.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES, INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.
1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone Central No. 3008.
U. F. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED****REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON****FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ**

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE"	sailing on or about 2nd June.
S.S. "WRAY CASTLE"	sailing on or about 8th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUM having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

Vessels have accommodation for Saloon passengers.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "NIPPON"	sailing on or about 7th June.
S.S. "PIUM-L"	sailing on or about 28th June.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "PIUM-L"	sailing on or about 31st May.
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Passengers Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA"	sailing on or about 21st May.
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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS

FROM	PAR	DUE
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Tango Maru	16th May
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	16th May
STRAITS	Bengal Maru	17th May
EDRUM via Suez (Letters & Papers)	Delta	19th May
London, 18th Apr. & Parcel, 11th Apr.		
STRAITS	Aqua Maru	19th May
MANILA	Pres. Madison	20th May
CANADA, U.S.A. JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Emp. of Canada	20th May
STRAITS	Katori Maru	21st May
U.S.A. JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. McKinley	23rd May

OUTWARD MAILS

TO	PAR	DUE
Saigon	Nanyo Maru	Wednesday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Africa Maru	8.30 A.M.
Batavia, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt & Europe via MARSEILLES—due Marseilles, 16th June	Kashgar	Wednesday, 16th, 1.15 P.M. Letters... 2.00 P.M.
Holhow	Yus Ying Wa	Parcel 16th, 5.0 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. Central & South America, EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, 4th June	Emp. of Asia	Thursday, 17th, Registration 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.0 A.M.
Holhow	Chinshu	9.20 A.M.
Takao	Kishu Maru	9.30 A.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Typhoon	4.0 P.M.
Holhow and Haiphong	Leasing	Friday, 18th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yuenang	Noon
Manila		2.0 P.M.
Keelung	Yoo Maru	Saturday, 18th, 9.30 A.M.
Straits, Calcutta and Achen	Lake Fielding	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Delta	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Amakura Maru	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. Central and South America, & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 10th June	Pres. Madison	Parcel 19th, 5.00 P.M. Tuesday, 22nd, Registration 8.00 A.M. Letters
Shanghai and Japan	Katori Maru	Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haifong	11.50 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via D'Kodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 24th June	Kishu Maru	Wednesday, 23rd, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Sosaku Maru	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Pres. McKinley	Friday, 25th, 3.30 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 6th June	Ati Maru	Saturday, 26th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing same date only

COMMERCIAL
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

16th May, 1923.	
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/4
Bank Bill, on demand	3/4 3/16
Bank Bill, at 30 days, sight	
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	3/4
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/4 13/16
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight	3/4 1/16
On Paris—	
Bank Bill, on demand	810
Credit, 4 months' sight	880
On New York—	
Bank Bill, on demand	84
Credit, at 30 days' sight	86
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	175
Bank Bill, on demand	
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	175
Bank Bill, on demand	
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	
On Yokohama—On demand	110
On Manila—On demand	108
On Singapore—On demand	100
On Batavia—On demand	140
On Haiphong—On demand	nom.
On Saigon—On demand	78
On Bangkok—On demand	8.31
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per oz.	47
Bar Silver, per oz.	32 13/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.
Authorized Capital: \$30,000,000
Paid-up Capital: \$30,000,000
Reserve Funds: \$24,500,000
Sterling: \$24,500,000
Silver: \$24,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors: \$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
A. O. Lane, Esq.—Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Patterson, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. H. P. White, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. W. D. Farr.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Acting Manager: Hongkong—J. McARTHUR, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STREIT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1923. [37]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of this Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1922. [38]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital: \$3,000,000
Reserve Fund: \$2,300,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors: \$3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1923. [31]

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS
BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

HEAD OFFICE: Alexander Buildings, Charter Road.
GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.
E. C. LAU,
Chief Manager.
[38]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1912.)

Authorized Capital: \$40,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital: \$12,750,000.00
Reserve Fund: \$8,607,478.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and sub-branches all over China, and other parts of the world.

London Branch: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York.

The Bank of Communications, Ltd., Shanghai.

The Bank of Communications, Ltd., Shanghai.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [33]

The
"Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes

Perfectly made from the
Choicest Growths of Old
Virginia Tobacco.

MANUFACTURED
IN ENGLAND

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

MAGNUMS



"The larger
Cigarette with
a Pedigree"

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"GLAUCUS" 20TH MAY London, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.
"NELEUS" 28TH MAY London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"AUTOMEDON" 4TH JUNE London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"EUMAEUS" 11TH JUNE London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"MERIONES" 20TH MAY Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ELPENOR" 1ST JUNE Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"PHEMIUS" 20TH JUNE Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"ACHILLES" 12TH JUNE } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PHILOCTETES" 3RD JULY }

NEW YORK SERVICE

"EUSYLOCHUS" 17TH MAY via Suez.
"OA PA" 5TH JUNE via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"TEIRESIAS" 1ST JUNE for Shanghai.
"TEIRESIAS" 25TH JUNE for Singapore & London.
"SARPEDON" 9TH JULY for Shanghai.
"SARPEDON" 4TH AUG. for Singapore, Marseilles & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

CAPITAL ... U.S. \$4,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK

Owned and controlled by a group of leading American Banks under control of Federal Reserve Bank and the New York State Banking Department.

General Banking Business.

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, CANTON, MANILA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND HONGKONG.

D. M. BIGGAR,
MANAGER.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA,
Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

Authorized Capital: \$2,000,000
Subscribed Capital: \$1,500,000
Paid-up Capital: \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund: \$1,200,000

BANKERS
FOR BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDDLESEX BANK
LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon,
Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai,
Canton, Hankow, New York, Singapore,
Deli, Karachi, Penang, Bangkok,
Cebu, Kobe, Port Louis (Mauritius).

"HONGKONG BRANCH."
Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts
at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances
and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be
ascertained on application.

S. C. WILSON,
Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, March 22nd, 1923. [30]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

A. Capital: F. 100,000,000 \$2,222,222
Paid-up Capital: F. 20,000,000 \$444,444
Reserve Fund: F. 19,445,000 \$428,888
Special Reserve: F. 21,440,000 \$472,222

Head Office: Amsterdam.
Branches at:
The Hague, Rotterdam,
Batavia, Borneo.

BRANCHES:
Batavia, Borneo, Hongkong, Shanghai,
Sourabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Rangoon, Saigon, Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Branch: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Bank of Communications, Ltd., Shanghai.

The Bank of Communications, Ltd., Shanghai.

Hongkong, September 4th, 1922. [37]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA,
Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 10 Des Voeux Road, C. HONGKONG.
Established 1919.

Authorized Capital: \$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital: \$5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund: \$5,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Tsin, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. Chow Shue Son,
Mr. Li Koon Chan,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan,
Mr. P. K. Kwok,
Mr. Kan Chi Nam,
Mr. Hayah Tai.

Mr. Kan Ying Fo,
Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Wong Yau Tung,
Mr. Chan Ching Shuek,
Mr. Ng Chung Lok.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Ying Fo
Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tse Tsang

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
LONDON
PARIS
SHANGHAI
Kobe
NAGASAKI
SINGAPORE
TIENTSIN
MANILA
SAMARANG
CALCUTTA

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

For 1 month at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum
For 3 months at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent. per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum

KAN TUNG FO
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 28th, 1922. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 60,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at:

Batavia, Borneo, Hongkong, Shanghai,
Sourabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Rangoon, Saigon, Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Branch: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Bank of Communications, Ltd., Shanghai.

The Bank of Communications, Ltd., Shanghai.

Hongkong, September 4th, 1922. [37]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN,
Limited.

(TAIWAN BANK).
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter 1909.

Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) Yen 32,500,000
Reserve Funds Yen 12,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,
Manila.

FORMOSA—Keelung, Keelung, Keelung,
Makung, Nankai, Pusan, Shinkai,
Taipei, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy,
Fuzhou, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore,
Batavia, Sourabaya, Borneo, Swatow,
London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PRY
PALMER BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Mongolia, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Java and other Dutch Islands, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

H. KONDOH
Manager.
Messrs. KRAUSE,
1, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 7th September, 1922.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: 98, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital: Frs. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital: Frs. 65,000,000.00
Reserve Fund: Frs. 65,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Batavia, Borneo, Hongkong, Shanghai,
Sourabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Rangoon, Saigon, Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Branch: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Bank of Communications, Ltd., Shanghai.

The Bank of Communications, Ltd., Shanghai.

Hongkong, July 15th, 1921. [32]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARLWORTHY for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Voeux Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131 Fleet Street, E.C.4.